

# The Worker

National Edition

Published by Workers' Defense Fund, Inc., 2000 Broadway, New York 20, N. Y. Editorial Office, 1000 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Volume 18, No. 8

February 22, 1953

28

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

—See Page 2

## Eisenhower Tax Promises Blow Up

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

## ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

### A Report to Our Readers

An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jolt up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 13 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

• If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

• If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

• List on paper, shop mates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

• Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in “cold canvass”—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government-prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as “reprehensible” and that “a new trial should have been granted” back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

• The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the

(Continued on Page 11)



PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL—The Rev. H. S. Williams, of the Church of the Blessed Cross of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Commemorative Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three leading state labor organizations implored Eisenhower to reconsider his sentence.

### CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE AS UN RESUMES WORK

—See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference. Eisenhower stated further that he would not agree to permitting the excess profits tax expire (which Big Business wants to be rid of) until the budget is balanced. But he made a significant qualification. With respect to this corporation tax, he said he would allow it to die if a "substitute" could be found for it.

As for individual income taxes, which are taking a greedy bite out of the workers' weekly paychecks, Eisenhower made it clear that he is not even looking for a "substitute" for these.

\*

HIS REMARKS, in fact, convinced newsmen that if HR 1, the Reed bill, is adopted by Congress he would veto it.

The Reed bill, which on Monday was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, provides that the 11 percent increase in individual income taxes which Harry Truman imposed on the people to finance the Korean war shall be ended on June 30. Otherwise the tax would continue through the year. The Reed bill would also let the excess profits tax die, as scheduled, on June 30.

There are definite weaknesses in the Reed bill.

First, it means a rake-off for Big Business by dropping the tax on the "excess profits" which the corporations have been piling up from war contracts.

Second, it would grant only very modest cuts in income taxes. And those would run "across the board" thereby extending the greatest benefits to the wealthy.

HOWEVER, as between no tax cuts, as urged by Eisenhower, and a small tax cut, as provided by the Reed bill, most workers prefer the latter.

Under the circumstances, there was no enthusiasm in labor circles for the position proclaimed Wednesday by AFL President George Meany opposing any tax reductions at this time. The Meany position, like that of Eisenhower's, was that the costs of the arms program must be defrayed before Congress should weigh tax cut proposals.

In contrast to the Meany position, some unions were prepared to support the income tax reduction in the Reed bill (which would amount to a 5 percent reduction in 1953) while working for the broader and more desirable principle of the Clancy bill (HR 117). This measure would raise the individual income tax exemptions for each dependent from its present level of \$600 to \$1,000. This would work a real saving on workers and low-income groups who stand in the greatest need of tax relief.

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old. The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

- Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

- Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jiggled cost-of-living index;

- Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

- Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year for the pensioners).

Also thousands of skilled workers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200 delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management sneeringly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the union's demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement before or shortly after March 1.

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut
- Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co. employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Botany of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to a 30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract reopener, must go to arbitration. The unions asked for status quo.

Cotton - rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfixers union, siding a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturers, not satisfied with last year's 8½ cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash.

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,542 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into more than their local of the IUE-CIO is willing to swallow . . . Goodyear Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day . . . Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber largest employer in the industry, on March 2.

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country receives from newly-installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 8 percent the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by planted detectives in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embroidery shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$500. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront.

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 2 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 vote. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

### DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE OF one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action. • 3e March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "in the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old. The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

- Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

- Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jiggled cost-of-living index;

- Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

- Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year for the pensioners).

Also thousands of skilled work

## POINT of ORDER!

### TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "danger" of attack. No taxation without representation.

THESE ARE some of the new plans, forms, methods:

The CIO in Chicago is now building permanent PAC's in all 13 congressional districts. Locals of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, declared this week: "Our views on selection of can will be held to set up large district districts will have more influence TAG committees, operating in most

• Continued on Page 13

A Dead GI's Letter on 'Operation Smack'

## Action Was 'A Crime Of the Worst Sort...'

PORLAND

A PORTLAND SOLDIER who was there has described widely-criticized "Operation Smack" as "a crime of the worst sort" and asked that his sentiments be forwarded to Sen. Wayne Morse.

The Army, which frowns on such declarations from the ranks, can't do a thing about it. The soldier is dead.

Pvt. Donald G. Slaney, 22, wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Slaney, on Jan. 27 decrying the cost in lives of the futile assault on Spud Hill during which, he said, "not a damned thing was accomplished."

On Feb. 2 Slaney was killed in combat.

This week The Oregon Journal printed excerpts from Slaney's last letter, which the soldier asked his parents to pass along to Senator Morse. They are doing this.

THE YOUNG PRIVATE fought with the 32nd Infantry Regiment in Operation Smack, which was staged before an invited group of correspondents and high ranking officers, all of whom were given an elaborate brochure detailing plans for the attack.

The futile assault was assailed by Congressmen and others as a "death show" and likened to the gladiatorial contests of Roman days.

"Here's what makes me mad—it was all practice," Slaney wrote from a bunker on cold T-Bone hill.

"We never intended to keep any part of that hill. All the brass wanted to accomplish was to train

men in actual combat. . . . Look at the price it cost us, not only in money but in lives, and, actually, not a damned thing was accomplished.

\*

"IF JUST A SMALL fraction of the money used on that attack were used to better conditions where we are on any part of the line, more would have been accomplished in boosting the men's morale," Slaney continued in his letter.

"For instance, give us more heat or something to burn to keep warm up here. More than once have our bunkers been cold and freezing because there is nothing to burn. If a man can't keep warm over here he isn't worth a tinker's dam. . . .

"Of course the officers and telephone operators keep warm because they are supplied with oil or gas to burn. But we, the men behind the guns and the guys out on patrols to find the enemy and draw his fire to kill or get killed, get nothing. . . ."

SLANEY SAID soldiers in his outfit were eating cold food five days out of seven and many of them were getting only three hours sleep in 24 because their battalion commander "harassed us just to keep us doing something."

Slaney was born at St. Cloud, Minn., March 4, 1930, and was graduated from Central Catholic high school and the University of Portland, where he received a degree in business administration. He was drafted into the army two years ago and went overseas last August.

a

## Win Army Job Back For Dad of Two Vets

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

A BROAD CAMPAIGN in defense of civil rights here and in Southern Indiana has resulted in the reinstatement of a Polish-American worker to his job at the Army's Jeffersonville, Quartermaster Depot.

Frank Grzelak, 61, a draftsman at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Army Post, was suspended from his job in November 1951 as a "security risk." The Army admitted from the outset that there was no question as to Grzelak's loyalty to the United States, but claimed that he was a security menace because his wife, Mrs. Josephine Grzelak, is an active member of the Progressive Party and the American Peace Crusade.

The Grzelaks are the parents of two World War II veterans, and Mrs. Grzelak is determined to fight to prevent a World War III. Grzelak came to the U. S. from his native Poland in 1924 and served as a "doughboy" during World War I. He contracted tuberculosis, from which he still suffers, while in the army.

WHEN HE WAS suspended, a number of organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union; American for Democratic Action; the Progressive Party; the Louisville Area Negro Labor Council; the Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties; and the Militant Church Movement rallied to win back his job.

After 18 months of leaflet distributions, meetings, and letters to Army officials, the battle was won. The Army Loyalty-Security Appeals Board recommended last month that Grzelak be reinstated to his job with back pay from the time he was suspended.

The victory was hailed by the local population as a smashing blow to McCarthy-McCarranism. Commenting on the "wide grin" which Grzelak displayed when he reported back to work, the Louisville

Times editorialized, "His pleasure was understandable. After all he had just been vindicated after being under suspicion for a year as a security risk. All Americans who have some respect for our tradition of justice will share his feelings. . . ."

\*

HOWEVER, THE PEOPLE'S organizations of Kentucky-Indiana are not resting. A few months after Grzelak was suspended, a Negro worker, Walter Barnett, was also fired by the Jeffersonville Depot. Barnett, a World War II vet, is a leader of the Louisville Area Negro Labor Council and has been active in the American Peace Crusade and the Progressive Party. His suspension came shortly after he circulated an FEPC petition at the Depot one morning before work.

The Depot Commander, General Letcher Ogle Griece reportedly called Barnett into his office and proposed to promote him if he would stop his activities for FEPC. Barnett refused to be bribed and was dismissed a few days later.

For three months the Army refused to present formal charges against Barnett, but finally public indignation forced the military officials to issue a statement of charges.

The charges made the fantastic statement:

"On evidence, it is found that there is not a reasonable doubt as to your loyalty to the government of the United States." (However) "On all the evidence, reasonable grounds do exist for the belief that your suspension and removal are necessary or desirable in the interests of national security."

\*

THE DISMISSAL is being appealed to the Loyalty-Security Board in Washington and the organizations which won Grzelak's job back are investigating the fight around Barnett.



WORKING TO STEM FLOODS, men pile sandbags to plug a gap in a seawall at Tiltingham, England, in anticipation of new high spring tides after the disaster that swept Britain, Holland and Belgium.

## Boston, Cradle of Our Liberties, Lets Anti-Semites Go Unpunished

BOSTON.

BRUTAL ATTACKS against Jews in Greater Boston, ranging from murder to crippling assault, have given rise to horror and indignation and underscored the widening of the attack against civil liberties and minority groups by the war promoters.

The outrages show no sign of abatement; on the contrary, they are increasing with greater frequency in the face of mild pleas by some public figures for "brotherhood" and "tolerance."

Despite this failure to take decisive action against anti-Semitic violence, fed by the pumped up war "danger" atmosphere, the people of Boston Jews, Negroes, Protestants and Catholics—are demanding effective steps against the ugly pattern of New England fascism.

EVEN THE DAILY PRESS, which habitually tried to deny the existence of the growth of anti-Semitism, has been forced by a flood of readers' letters to acknowledge that a grave situation exists in Boston. But the press has nothing to propose for counter-action except editorials studded with meaningless generalities.

And anti-Semitism is held by the press to be isolated occurrences without relationship to McCarthy-McCarranism, which they have spread, or to the government's plan to murder the Rosenbergs, which they have sanctioned.

Here, in brief, is a listing of the more recent acts of violence against Jews in Boston:

Rabbi Jacob L. Zuber, beaten to death in a Roxbury Park with robbery obviously not the motive.

Stephen Berger, 14, of Newton, in critical condition in a hospital with severe facial and head injuries.

Arthur Hurvitz, 13, and Benjamin Labb, 12, also of Newton beaten near the scene of the Berger assault. This case was suppressed by the daily newspapers.

Herbert Swartz, 16, Roxbury, hospitalized for brain concussion, cuts and bruises and an injured eye.

In the case of young Berger, son of a prominent Brandeis University official, his five assailants, apprehended by bystanders and not by the police, put the question: "Are you a Jew?"

When the high school student replied in the affirmative, the attack began.

The five thugs, all of them youthful, used fists, garrison belt with buckles, and a knife that fortunately did not find its mark.

Theodore R. Lockwood, tried to dismiss the murderous assault as a "prank." He at first rejected demands that he appoint a citizens' committee to act but later was forced to name a group because of the storm of condemnation of his indifference.

The Berger case followed on the heels of the murder of Rabbi Zuber. While police went through the usual motions of investigation, the death of the religious leader was used by officers and other municipal authorities to issue a blanket condemnation of youth and suggest such ridiculous measures as the revival of a curfew law.

Comment by Juvenile Judge Connolly was that some boys "are born bad" and "must be put away."

The police succeeded, without saying so publicly, in circulating the story that Rabbi Zuber was

slain by young Negroes, and the killing was made the excuse for large scale harassment of Negro youth. It was a deliberately calculated attempt by the police to incite division between the large Negro and Jewish populations in Roxbury.

Pinned down, the police admitted that they did not possess a single shred of evidence that the killers—if there was more than one—was either a Negro or a youth.

In the Berger case, these unfounded and divisive anti-Negro rumors could not be utilized. The

assailants were young, but they were white and come in almost every instance from families of good income. The parents of one of the arrested boys were vacationing in Florida at the time of the attack.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY in Roxbury went into action with the mass distribution of a leaflet which called for bringing the slayers of Rabbi Zuber to justice. But the leaflet did more than that. It emphasized the need for the unity of the people, traced anti-Semitic violence in Boston to the warmongers and insisted that all guilty of acts of violence must be apprehended. The leaflet pointed out that Negro women in Roxbury have been assaulted and raped without prosecutions following, or protests from other than Negro groups.

An informed and aroused Jewish community is demanding an end to the mass harassment of Negro to murder and beatings, and that minority group has the backing of the city as a whole. In the Berger, Hurvitz and Labb cases the fist of anti-Semitism reached to the neighborhood of the wealthy. Newton residents are in the higher income brackets.

Trade union membership in Boston, predominantly Catholic, is willing to move forcefully against anti-Semitism. But no lead has come thus far for the trade union leadership.

## Travel Accident NAACP Assails Assn. Ending Trick to Evade 70-Yr. Jimcrow Polltax Issue

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of Utica, N. Y., after 70 years with membership limited to "any white man," is polling its members on eliminating the racist ban, it was learned yesterday.

In addition to changing its certificates of incorporation to include Negroes, the association will also permit women to become members, if the members so decide. The referendum is being taken in connection with the annual meeting to be held March 2 in Utica.

Instead of the Jimcrow clause, the leaders propose to accept as members "any person of good moral character." An accompanying note explained to members: "This eliminates the limitation of 'white man' and permits both white and female of all racial groups to join."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week denounced as a "delaying tactic" the proposal of a group of southern Senators to abolish the polltax by a constitutional amendment, and called for direct Congressional action or a federal statute banning this discriminatory voting requirement.

A statement adopted by the NAACP board at its monthly meeting and released today by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, asserts that if 18 states should neglect to act on ratification of such an amendment during the time limit set, it would be defeated and "the opportunity of securing congressional enactment of such a measure hopefully impaired."

The Chicago Daily News Explains:

# Rosenberg Case Is 'Third Degree by Electric Chair'

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans fought all the harder this week for the lives of the Rosenbergs, determined that they must not die because they refused to make a false confession.

It was the Chicago Daily News which last week revealed that the refusal of clemency was in fact a barbarous attempt to extort such false testimony against others from the Jewish couple.

The News explained that "the electric chair has been used as part of the third degree," to torture the Rosenbergs into fram-

ing their friends.

A newly-formed broad emergency committee on the case this week answered the editorial with a full-page ad in the News pointing out:

"Americans have always abhorred the third degree . . . the system of beating and torturing people to make them say what police and prosecutors want them to say.

"We will not tolerate the killing of the Rosenbergs for being unable or unwilling to give testimony demanded of them by prosecutors."

Convinced that the Rosen-

bergs can be saved in spite of the setting of the execution date on March 9, Chicagoans this week took these actions:

- Services were arranged to be held in numerous Chicago churches, synagogues and temples this weekend and next, praying for clemency.

- Ads were inserted in a dozen community papers calling on the people to ask President Eisenhower to reverse his refusal to grant mercy.

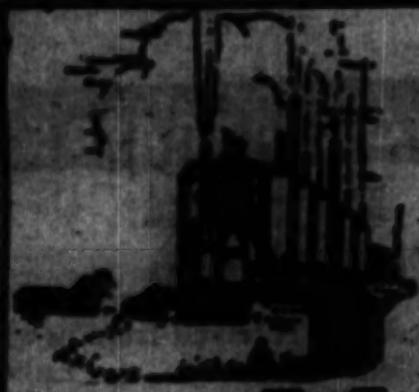
- Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, sent a new plea to the White House on behalf of 2,300 clergymen, asking that the Rosenbergs' lives be spared.

- Nelson Algren, noted author and chairman of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, urged that Chicagoans step up the campaign of messages to the White House asking clemency.

## The Rosenbergs' Crime

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER refused to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs. He held, correctly, that

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS at



# Michigan edition

# The Worker

Published as second-class matter Oct. 25, 1947, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

25

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# Eisenhower Tax Promises Blow Up

—See Page 2



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

# ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

## A Report to Our Readers

### An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jack up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 13 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

- If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

- If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

- List on paper, shop mates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

- Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in “cold canvass”—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as “reprehensible” and that “a new trial should have been granted” back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-million labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

- The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the (Continued on Page 13)



PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL.—The Rev. H. S. Williams, of the Church of the Resurrection of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three major (and two small) religious denominations to receive the clemency resolution were present.

## CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE AS UN RESUMES WORK

—See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference.

## LIFTING OF CONTROLS IS STEP TO KEEP PRICES, PROFITS HIGH

By BERNARD BURTON

IF THERE WAS ever any doubt in big business circles that it was "their turn now," President Eisenhower dispelled it last week. He took emergency steps to keep prices and profits high.

In the order lifting price controls on most items last week, Eisenhower left under control only 17 percent of all items making up a worker's cost-of-living budget. These will be lifted by April 30, the Administration promised its big business backers.

Reason for the haste was not found in the government's order but they were plain to see on the financial pages of big papers. For weeks such publications as the Wall Street Journal had been printing detailed accounts of price falls on the commodity curb exchanges. These of course had no relation to prices being paid by consumers in super-markets or grocery stores.

Prices to the farmers have been dropping for more than a year but they have been going mostly up to the consumer. The big food corporations kept getting fatter profits by paying less to the farmer and charging the consumer still more.

Between December, 1951, and December, 1952, prices received by farmers dropped nearly 12 percent. In the same period the consumer price index rose from 126.1 to 130.7. But profits of food processing corporations between the third quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1952 rose 25 percent.

(Continued on Page 18)

### Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

"A Tale of Two Waterfronts," the series of four articles by George Morris which appeared in *The Worker*, is available in pamphlet form. Morris has also added a section dealing with the final stages of the Crime Commission's inquiries on the New York waterfront, and the AFL Council's "cleanup" order to the International Longshoremen's Association.

The pamphlet can be ordered in any quantities desired from *The Worker*, 35 12 St., New York 3, N. Y., at 5 cents a copy or 10 for a 25 cent.

This was bad for big business.

### Chicago Auto Local Asks Third Party

## Labor Alerted for Political Action

CHICAGO.

FOR AN ELECTORAL "off-year," unions in this area are showing a remarkable concern for political action. Instead of letting political action committees go to seed, as they have in previous post-election periods, the cry here now is "Build PAC in the districts and precincts!"

Why the switch? The answer lies in the widespread fear in labor's ranks of the Eisenhower Administration—a fear borne out since last November by the selection of the Eisenhower cabinet, the State of the Union message and by the new critical legislative responsibilities that have been thrown in labor's lap for stopping more Taft-Hartleyism, saving rent control and winning FEPC measures.

The workers see it even more clearly in the shop. As one local union leader of U. S. Steel in South Chicago told me, "The company got twice as tough the minute the election returns were in."

While the legislative emergencies have first priority in the unions, there is a tremendous emphasis here on building solid, year-round organized electoral strength.

THESE ARE some of the new plans, forms, methods:

The CIO in Chicago is now building permanent PAC's in all 13 congressional districts. Locals of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, declared this of volunteer workers by March 15. At that time, a series of meetings will be held to set up large district districts, will have more influence on the election of candidates.

THE APPROACH varies from union to union. In some cases, the leadership is still trying to confine political action into narrow Democratic Party channels. On the other hand, there have been some significant moves in many unions toward genuine independent action.

Milk Wagon Drivers union leader Thomas J. Haggerty, active in 13 congressional districts, has been asked to submit names of volunteer workers by March 15. At that time, a series of meetings will be held to set up large district districts, will have more influence on the election of candidates.

(Continued on Page 18)

### Eisenhower Farm Policy Arouses Labor Opposition

TRADE UNIONISTS, rural congressmen and farmers are up in arms against the position taken by President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, on the subject of farm price supports.

Benson, in a series of speeches, has attacked the system of price supports by which prices to farm-

(Continued on Page 18)

### THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

#### • Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut • Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co., employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Rotan of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to a 30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract re-opener, must go to arbitration. The union asked for status quo.

Cotton-rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfitters union, asking a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturer, not satisfied with last year's 8½ cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash.

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,542 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into more than their local of the IUE-CIO is willing to swallow. Goodyear-Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day. Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber largest employer in the industry, on March 2.

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country received from newly-installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 6 percent the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by plainclothes in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embroidery shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$300. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront.

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 2 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 vote. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

### DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE of one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action stage March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "in the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old. The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

• Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

• Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jiggled cost-of-living index;

• Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

• Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year) for the pensioners;

Also thousands of skilled work-

ers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200-delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management sneeringly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the unions demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement before or shortly after March 1.

## POINT of ORDER!

### TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "danger" of attack. No taxation without representation!

# Widen Michigan Fight Against the Smith Act

DETROIT.—The fight against the Smith Act frameups is being brought to greater and greater numbers of people in this state. Leading the campaign is the 18-year-old Michigan Civil Rights Congress, its two able leaders, Executive Secretary Arthur McPhaul, a distinguished Negro trade unionist, and Administrative Secretary Ann Shore. In the leadership of the fight are the six Michigan defendants also—Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Helen Winters, Nat Ganley, Philip Schatz and William Allen.

The campaign against the thought-control Smith Act began with the fight to reduce the bail for the six Michigan defendants. Prohibitive bail was cut from \$165,000 to \$42,500. Twenty-four hours after the Michigan Six were arrested 35 prominent lawyers were in a meeting which sent letters protesting the excessive bail. Since then \$15,000 of a \$40,000 fight-back fund has been raised in addition to the bail.

Meanwhile no trial date has been set. Assigned to the case is Federal Judge Theodore Levin.

If all efforts in and out of court to get dismissal of the indictment against the Michigan Six are unsuccessful, the stage will be set for another trial of books and ideas, in the first place the teaching and advocacy of the possibility and necessity of an end to the Korean war and the establishment of world peace.

While legal issues hang in the air, one of the most effective public relations campaigns ever mounted here is under way.

Several mass meetings have already been held, one with Ben Carethers, Pittsburgh Negro leader and Smith Act defendant, and Simon W. Gerson of New York who was acquitted in the second Foley Square trial. A banquet was held where admission was to collect \$10 for the Smith Act fight. A family's committee of Smith Act defendants is functioning.

The Civil Rights Congress has issued three editions of a four-page tabloid newspaper, "The Defender." Fifty thousand copies of each edition have been distributed at a score of factory gates and in communities.

5,000 copies of each issue are mailed statewide to union officials.

## JOE NORTH SAYS:

I covered the great Ford strike of 1941 and recognize "brother Bill McKie" as the true story of a workingman's dream and how he saw it come true. Nay, it is the story of how he fought to make that dream come true. I was there the day of victory on Miller Road when the strikers' families danced at the very spot here. Joe York and the others died and Brother

and other public figures. A leaflet was issued on the "right to reasonable bail" as well as a reprint of an article by Hugo Ernst, AFL leader, titled, "Time to Revive the Bill of Rights."

Some 40 trade unionists met with Michigan's three outstanding labor attorneys, Maurice Sugar, Ernest Goodman, George Crockett, and set up a provisional trade union committee to bring the fight against the Smith, Walter McCarran Act, Seizure Bill, and anti-democratic legislation into the trade union movement.

Prior to Election Day a television broadcast by the Progressive Party where Nat Ganley, well-known Michigan auto leader and his beautiful daughter Patty, 14, spoke on civil rights. Mrs. Ann Ganley is a victim of deportation hysteria.

Another action of one of the defendants has been the candidacy of William Allan, editor of The Michigan Worker, for a vacancy in the Detroit City Council.

Defense attorneys have presented a memorandum brief to Judge Levin in support of a motion for a bill of particulars made by the six Detroit defendants. So far nothing has happened on the request.

Some 500 postcards were sent to the district attorney here asking that the indictment be dropped.

Local 600 in its General Council adopted a resolution which was sent to the UAW convention going on record for amnesty for the Smith Act victims and repeal of the Smith Act.

Also in Michigan some 25 prominent people have come out for amnesty for the Smith Act victims, now in jail, one of which is Carl Winer, State chairman of the Michigan Communist Party.

A sensational exposure of the frameup was supplied recently by Don Leonard, Detroit police commissioner, who said: "force and violence is the key to any prosecution for this crime. So far we have never been able to prove that any person, even an admitted Communist taught or advocated overthrow of the government by that means."

We have no proof that they committed subversion. Even our undercover agents who attended Communist meetings could get no such proof."

# The Answer Is "We Will Fight"

DETROIT.—Seventeen men and women here, free on bail in deportation proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Act, have been told by Immigration officials that their bail will be cancelled and they will go to jail unless they agree to the following:

• They must leave all progressive organizations and not participate in any progressive activities.

• They must not associate or have anything to do with anyone belonging to these organizations or participating in their activities.

• They must notify the Immigration Department every time they change their job and must even request permission before they move. They must report once a month like criminals on parole.

IN THE CASE of Mrs. Peggy Wellman, wife of Saul Wellman, who is a Smith Act defendant awaiting trial here, she must not associate with Saul Wellman or her bond can be cancelled and she can be thrown into the Wayne County Jail.

Mrs. Wellman said, "All my life I have believed the family relationship sacred and I have worked and struggled to keep our family together. During World War II when my children Victoria and David were small, my husband, a paratrooper in the 101st Airborne Division was seriously wounded during the Battle of the Bulge.

"In those bleak days when my husband's life was hanging by a thread I was in despair over the future of our family. We survived that storm.

"Now the Immigration Department wants to do what Hitler's crimes couldn't do."

## Local 600 Hits Un-Americans

The General Council of Local 600, United Auto Workers, recently blasted out at the House Un-American Activities Committee by sending a resolution to the national convention of the UAW at Atlantic City, in March, which said that the committee "since the days of Martin Dies has allowed itself to be the tool of the reactionaries and has sought to destroy liberal thought in these United States."

In addition the resolution pointed out that the "campaigns of character assassinations are implemented by so-called 'Committee Reports' which in fact are nothing more than carefully-prepared publicity releases which depend upon the old trick of 'convicting' individuals and groups by 'association' for its news value . . . ."

Congressional committees have the privileges necessary to govern and make laws, says the resolution, but this privilege permits members of Congress to libel and abuse people who can do nothing about it, for they have no legal course of action.

Using the newspaper attack on Local 600 as an example of the publicity releases, the resolution said, "this attack . . . whether based on half-truths or outright gossip offends the great American principles of the right to a hearing; to be confronted with the witnesses testifying against one; the right to cross-examine witnesses and the protection against hearsay and gossip in the acceptance of evidence . . . under the principles of the Common Law."

## AUTOTOWN ALLEY BY THE OLD-TIMER

COULD BE. After a recent UAW International Executive Board meeting, Walter Reuther asked the boys to gather around. He is reported to have told Joe McCusker, West Side Regional Director, that it would be better if he left the gathering. McCusker left.

Reuther then told the board members that his choice for West Side Regional Director was Ken Benson, present Ford UAW Director. Someone asked, "How about Carl Stellato?"

Reuther said that he could never face up to people if he backed Stellato. A rightwing caucus on the West Side backed Cote and not McCusker.

DOUBLE STANDARDS. Why doesn't someone in Local 1299, USW-CIO, do something about the company quizzing Negro workers on all types of questions when they go for upgrading to better jobs? White workers get only a few in comparison.

JIMCROW MUST GO. The Detroit Free Press has hired Collins George, well known Negro newspaperman, former editor of the Detroit edition, Pittsburgh Courier. This is the first time a Negro newspaperman has worked on general assignment for any of the big three papers here.

FINK. Kit Clardy, GOP Congressman from Flint who says every time he hears the word Communist he makes like an old fire horse smelling smoke, now opposes flood control spending, be it in Arkansas or Michigan. How quickly he forgets what Dort Highway is like when the Flint River overflows.

ASSOCIATIONS. Cy O'Halloran, West Coast UAW director, while returning from Santa Anita racetrack was in a car accident recently. With him were Ray H. Rauen, vice-president of U. S. Spring & Bumper Co.; Dick Coleman, labor relations fink for U. S. Spring. Rauen was killed in the crash.

CONVENTION. Local 600 Unity Coalition ticket won 9 out of 10 places in Maintenance; 10 out of 10 in Production Foundry and 7 out of 7 in Tool and Die. William Hood, recording secretary, and Pat Rice, vice-president of Local 600, were elected delegates from the General Council. Fourteen more buildings have to report.

A GOOD QUESTION. Ruth Winter, president of the Detroit Teachers Association, asks the Free Press, "If your headlines and careless charges intimidate teachers and cause them to seek the security of a single pattern of thought, what have you accomplished for our democracy?"

Exciting and Informative Reading:	
Reconstruction—James S. Allen	\$2.50
In Battle for Peace—W. E. B. DuBois	1.00
The Right of Nations to Self-Determination—V. I. Lenin	.90
A Southerner Looks at Negro Discrimination	
—G. W. Cable	.15
America's Racist Laws—Aptheker	.10
Pettis Perry Speaks to the Court	.10
Iron City—Lloyd Brown	1.50

These and many more titles are available at  
BERENSON BOOKSTORE  
2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

STRIKEBREAKING. Along with the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Smith acts here is another strikebreaking way to put the unions out of business. Local 1251 of the UAW is being sued for \$1,000,000 by a company in New Haven, Conn.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Ford Motor Co. is going ahead with plans to build more plants on the West Coast on their "five-year free plant package." These plants and machinery are deducted from taxes paid over five years and so cost nothing.

HOMER. From PAC Pipeline: "Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) has informed the Senate that the Lone Ranger 'is a model of American manhood. One that can be used as a model for every father's son. The Ranger neither smokes, drinks intoxicating beverages, nor uses profanity.' Hi-Yo, General Motors!"

EXAMPLE. The Canadian version of the Smith Act, Bill H-8 (93) has been blasted by George Burt, president of the Ontario Federation of Labor (CFL). He officially denounced the watching and besetting sections and those dealing with sabotage.

ELECTED. George Burt, Canadian director of UAW-CIO, was returned to the presidency of the Ontario Federation of Labor (CFL) by acclamation.

UNITY. A writer for the Guardian, UAW-CIO organ in Windsor, it wants to know "Why not labor unity now?" He points out that they don't have to wait for the U. S. groups to act.

ANTI-LABOR. Theodore Iserman, one of the lawyers who helped write the Taft-Hartley law, told the Economic Club that there must be an end to industry-wide bargaining. Marion Macioce, vice-president of the Detroit Building Trades Council, said that it was all he could do to keep from going to sleep during Iserman's talk. But, he said, Iserman advocated what was "good for the employer and the employer only."

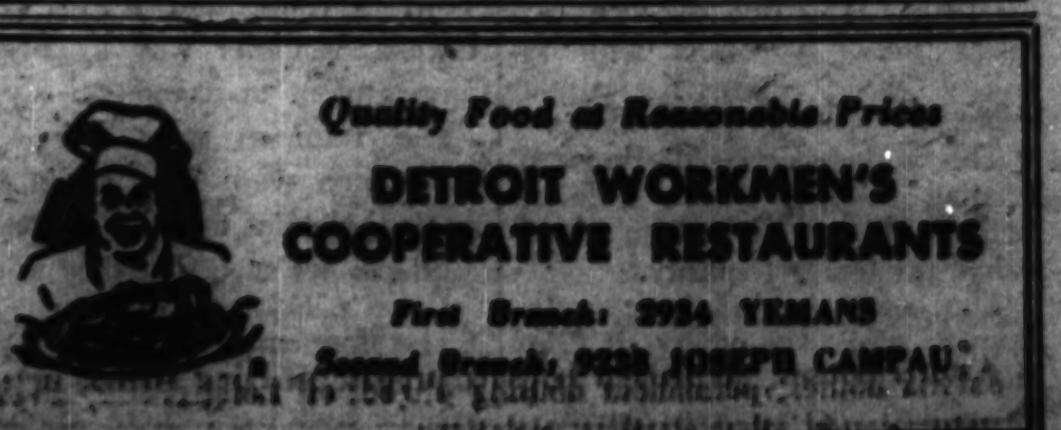
CUTS. By 1954 the federal government expects to cut allowances for social welfare by \$15,000,000 and housing by \$245,000,000. Of course, that leaves so much more to go for war preparation.

PROTEST. Local 7, UAW, has let the Blue Cross know what it thinks of the recent hike in premiums. Said a telegram: "We, in the name of 10,000 members who participate in the Blue Cross Hospital Service, from the Chrysler Jefferson-Kercheval plants, vigorously protest the arbitrary increases of the premium rates."

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

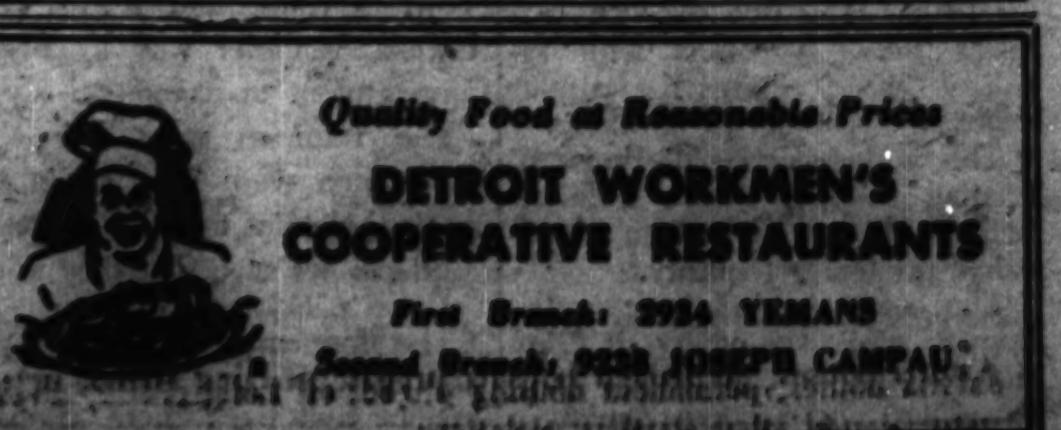
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

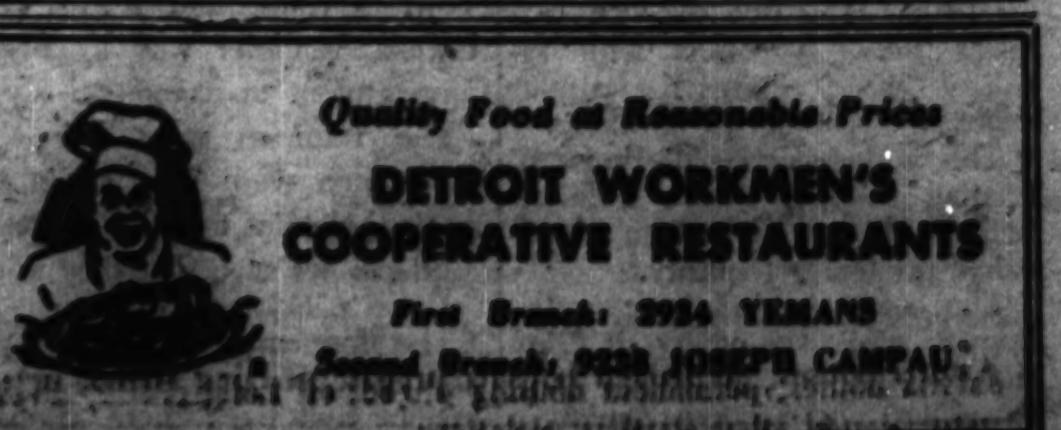
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

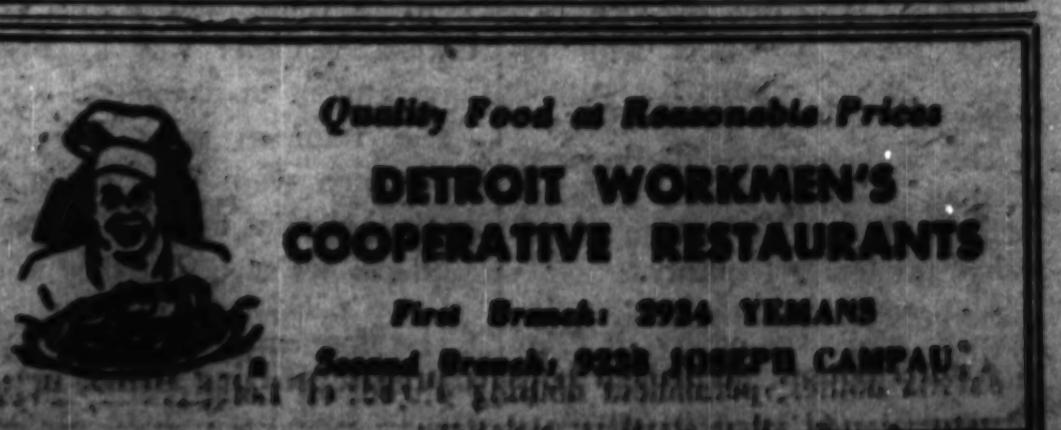
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

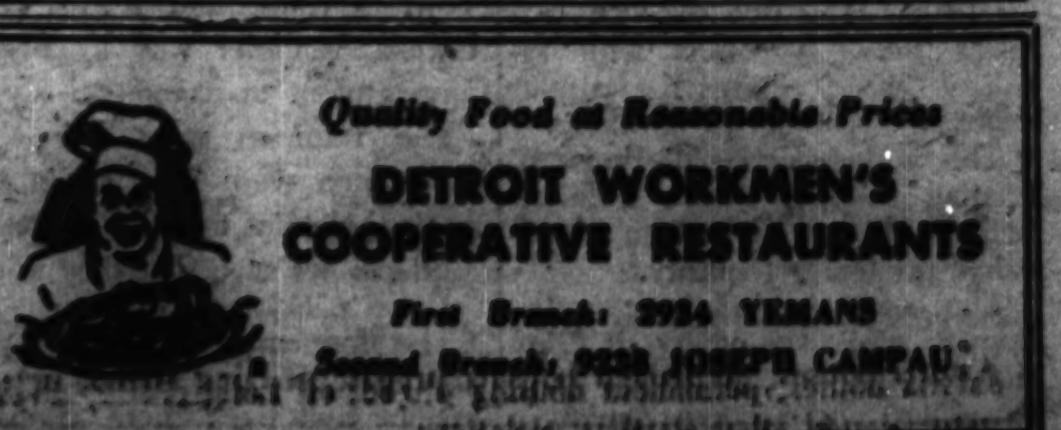
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

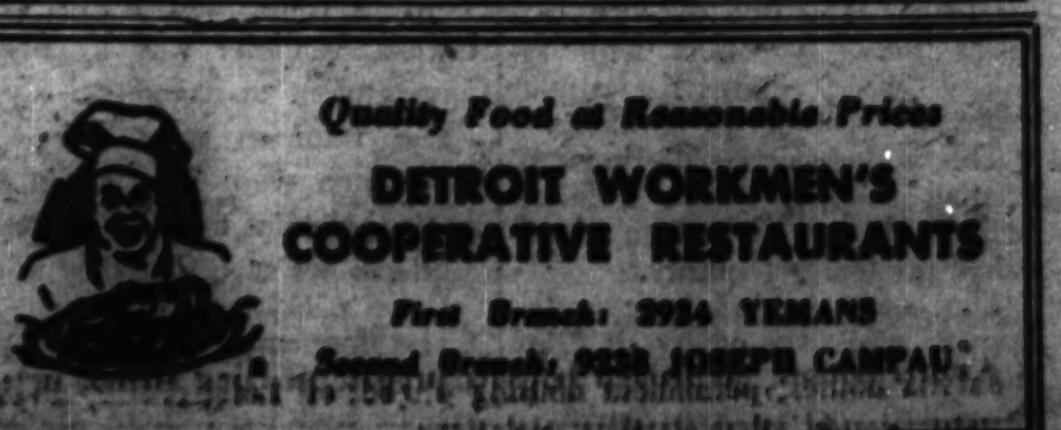
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

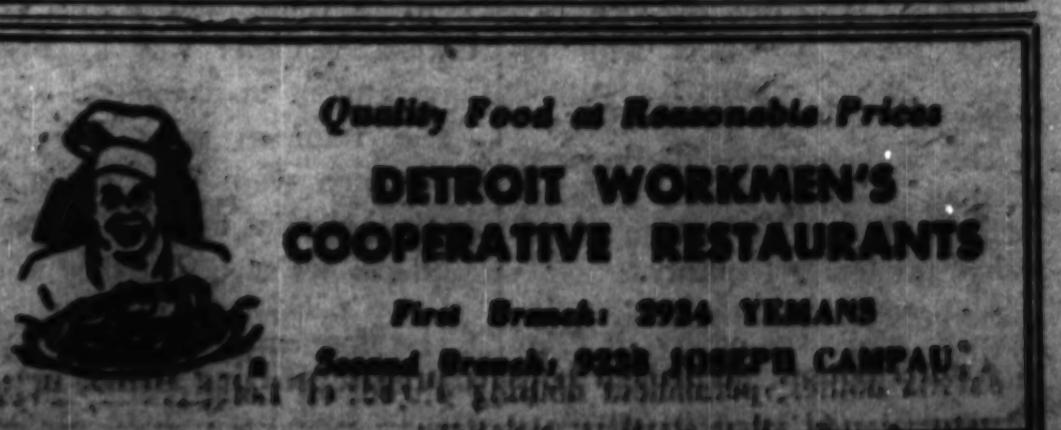
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

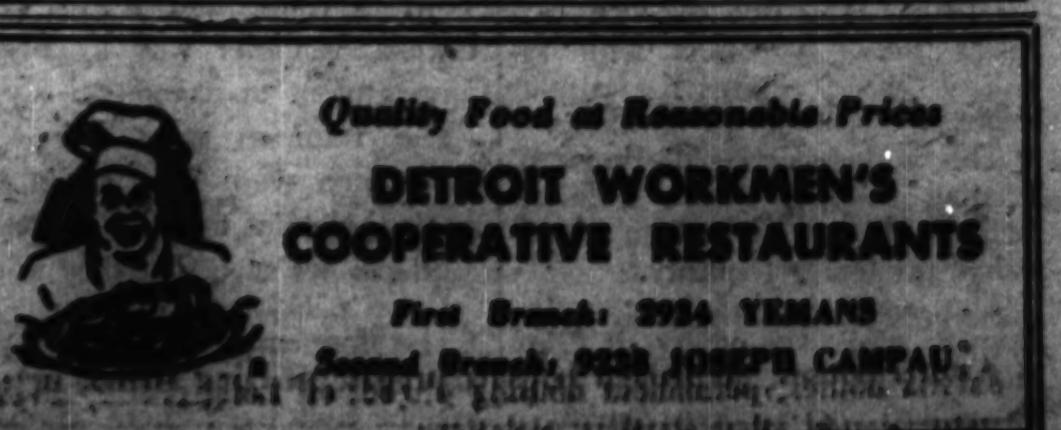
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

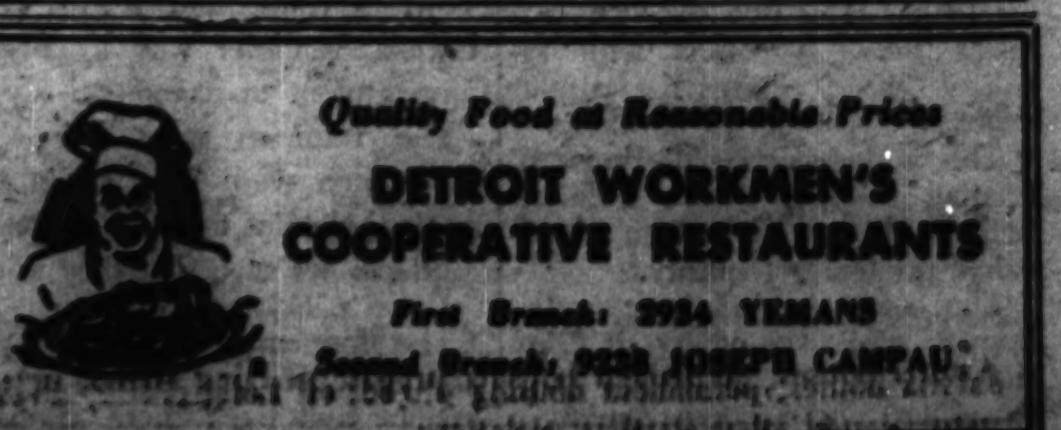
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

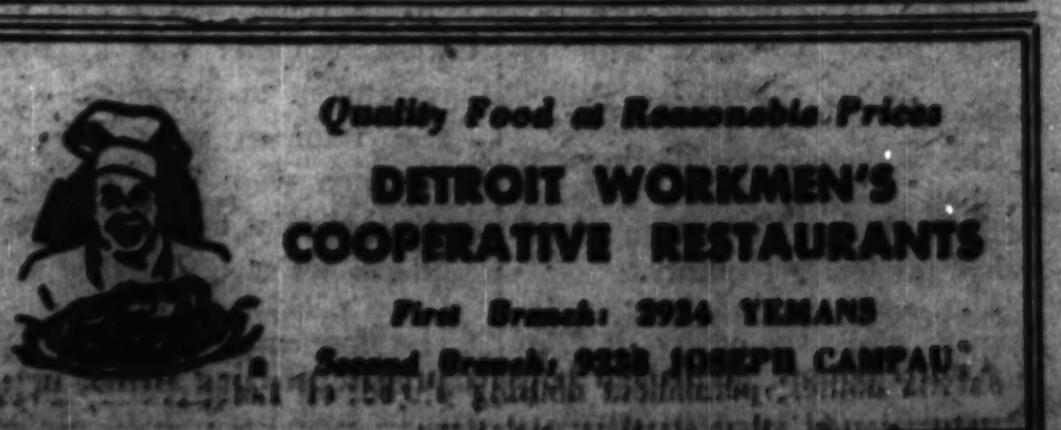
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

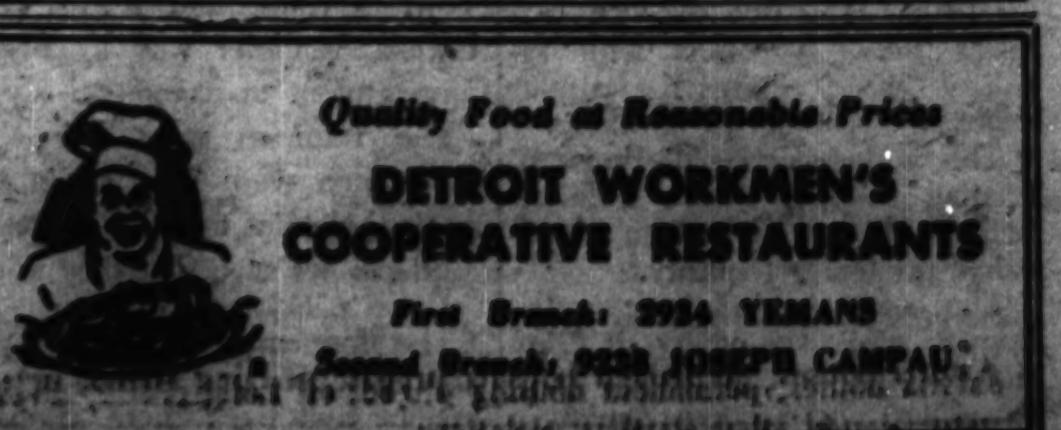
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

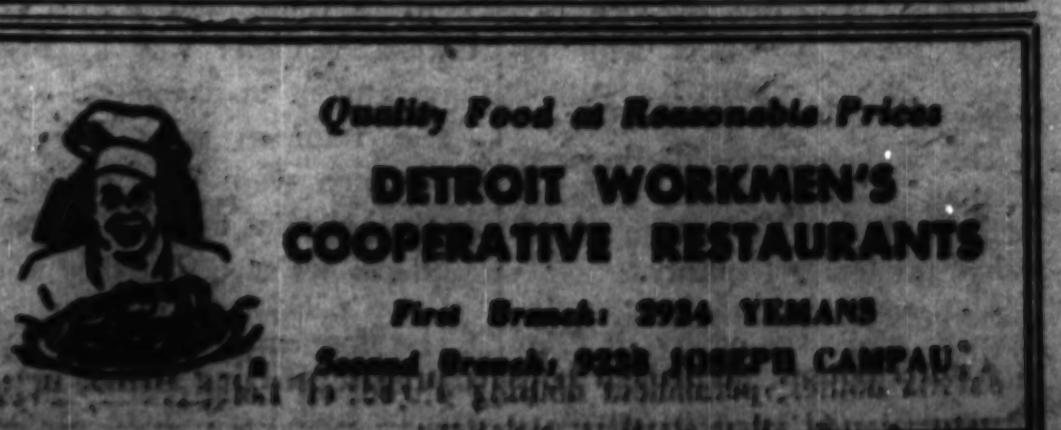
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

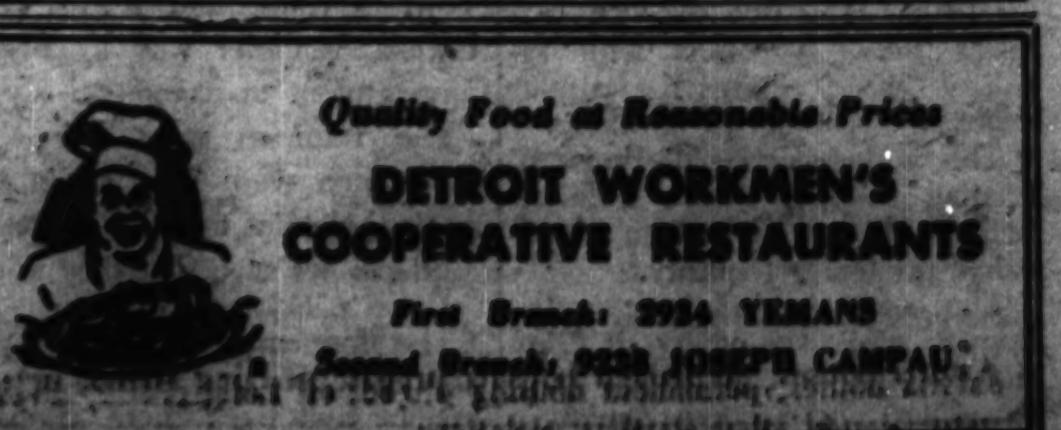
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

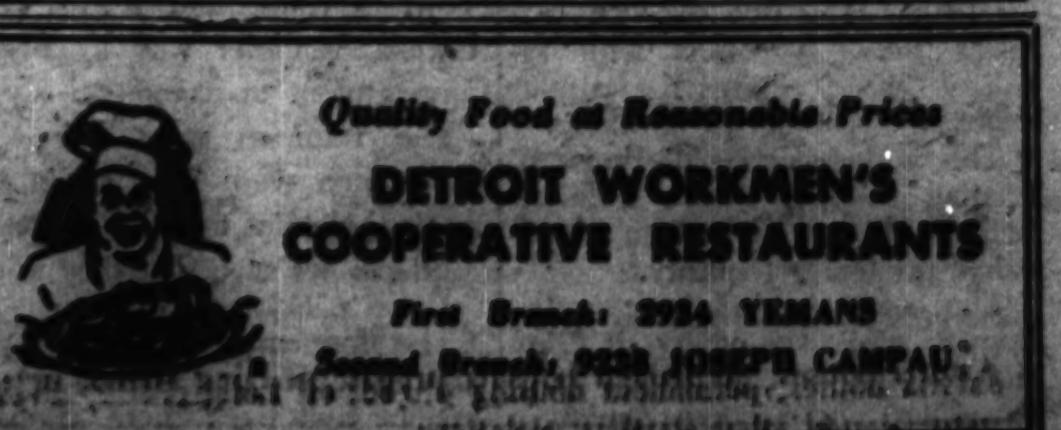
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

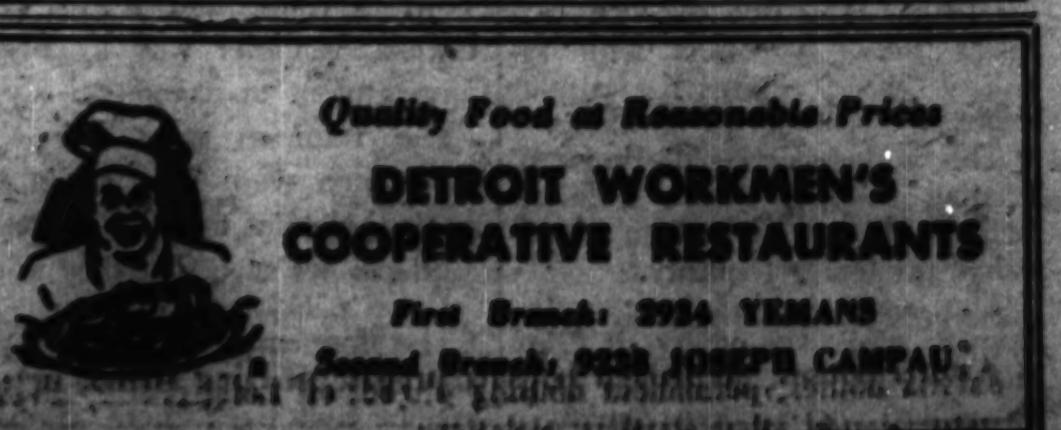
First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 2924 YEMANS  
Second Branch: 2928 JOSEPH CAMPBELL



Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: 292

# Ford Auto Local 600 Urges Parley on Anti-Labor Attacks

DEARBORN.—Big business is cracking the whip says Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, in a recent issue of 'Ford Facts.' He adds that he hopes UAW President Walter Reuther will call a conference of the union to map a program to meet these attacks.

The General Council of Ford Local 600, which speaks for 57,000 workers, proposed at its last meeting that the international union call together the National UAW Councils of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler as one step in meeting the attack.

The 1,350,000-member UAW has presented demands to the Big 3 auto manufacturers and set March 1 as the deadline. Otherwise there will be no contract. President Eisenhower gave an assist to the auto companies by continuing the old Bureau of Labor Statistics price index for six months. Wages of one million auto workers are tied to this index.

Reuther wants to re-open the five-year contracts with the auto firms to add to the base wage rate 21 of the 25 cents obtained under the esca-

## General Motors

PLYMOUTH—Strike votes of 97 percent and 87 percent have been voted by GM transmission workers here and in the Detroit plant. The company refuses to settle 78 grievances, most of which have occurred since the Eisenhower election.

Last week a 17-hour bargaining session between company and Local 785 officials resulted in only one grievance being settled.

When the union announced a strike vote would be taken Sunday, Feb. 15, the company ordered all employees to work that day, hoping thereby, and by letting the word go out that there were eight solid weeks of work ahead, to kill the strike vote.

A recent union leaflet said it was fed up with company promises and the only way to get action would be by using the most effective weapon—strike action.

## Flint

FLINT, Mich.—Buick management in Plant 06 is trying to get 7 to 8 free jobs a day above the regular schedule. This is speedup. Management stalls on setting a steady production standard, thus giving themselves the opening to get these 7 to 8 free jobs a day. They also claim that repairs on jobs are due to "inferior workmanship," when as a matter of fact too much work assignment on an operation and engineering errors are the real cause.

Union committeeman, Ray Bugbee bitterly comments in the Flint Weekly Review that what management is doing is building all at once and then looking for sales.

## Kaiser-Frazer

WILLOW RUN, Mich.—Members of Local 142 working at Kaiser-Frazer are getting a belly laugh out of people who tell them that K-F is "a good place to work."

Four to five thousand K-F workers have only worked two weeks out of the first five weeks of 1953. On Feb. 9 they got another week's layoff. In March there will be another two-week layoff and so it will go as the fields around the plant become more and more jammed with unsold cars.

Meanwhile a move is afoot in the union to rescind an agreement with the company that allows K-F to lay off regardless of seniority as long as the layoff isn't for longer than two weeks. As a result union members with seniority are walking the streets while new people are working.

This is done under the guise of keeping "defense work rolling." Actually this is an attack on a basic union principle, seniority.

The company, following in the steps of other companies, is firing and framing militant union leaders. They fired George Zubick,

charter member of Ford Local 600 now working at K-F whose name is on the first charter granted Local 600. They also fired Jim Mulhearn and Bud Heady. The allegation is they were "drinking."

## DeSoto

DETROIT.—In a leaflet issued by UAW Local 227 the union charges Chrysler-DeSoto management has become so production mad and discipline crazy that they have instituted methods that closely resemble Hitler's tactics.

The union claims that the company wants production standards increased regardless of human endurance.

The company has closed rest rooms so that employees can't use a minute of time, the union leaflet charges.

The leaflet declares that, "Hitler killed off his opposition. . . DeSoto fires them." Any representative of the union who challenges the company gets fired.

Seven unionists have been fired in the last two weeks by Chrysler-DeSoto management because of their battles against company speedup.

Two weeks ago the company fired three Negro shop leaders, committeeman Harry Deason and two line stewards, Willie Jackson and James Stewart.

Last week they fired chief steward Cunningham in the Wyoming plant, two workers in the metal shop and one worker in tool and die.

Ed Cote, UAW Regional Director on Detroit's West Side, called all chief stewards and committeemen to Solidarity House last week and told them he didn't approve authorization of a strike vote Feb. 22 at a special membership meeting. He also threatened DeSoto local union leadership with an administrator if things didn't settle down.

Hundreds of grievances remain unsettled, among skilled workers 107 grievances recently remained unsettled at one time. When workers fight back, engage in stoppages, and union shop leaders back up, they are fired for what Chrysler terms, "negative leadership," that is, failure to act as strikebreakers and order workers back to work. In this way Chrysler hopes to break the militancy of the rank and file and intimidated their shop leadership.

## Briggs

DETROIT.—A calculated attempt to frame and fire a chief steward, is under way by Briggs Conner plant management.

The frameup went like this: Three men were working in the repair hole in trim. Production standards are such that they might work on one job all day.

The foreman came down and ordered two of the men to get off the line and work there. Requir-

labor clause. At present the auto companies could grab back the escalator raises under the government-rigged cost of living index which can be manipulated downward.

Reuther also wants pensions boosted to \$145 a month and one cent added each June to the 4-cent annual improvement increase. The union also wants a 28 and one-half cent increase for skilled workers, and medical expenses for retired workers to be paid by the companies.

With Eisenhower's edict extending the price index, C. E. Wilson, former president of General Motors, feels he can hogtie the union for at least six months. And the auto barons see those six months as decisive. They can stock-pile enough cars to lock out the workers for six months, they can add new anti-labor laws in Congress, they can add millions in profits by not paying the union's modest demands.

And while this is going on the auto companies are conducting a series of strike-provoking assaults in the shops. How far this is already under way can be seen in the following reports from shops:



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1953

## Bring a Sub to Aptheker Meeting

DETROIT.—The Circulation Committee of the Michigan Worker is appealing to all readers to bring to the Aptheker meeting one subscription to the Michigan Worker. A sub will admit you to the meeting.

The meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2:30 p.m. at the Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road.

The Worker Circulation Committee is striving for 50 percent of a goal of 300 subscriptions at the time of the Aptheker Negro History Week observance.

Every person who can, should try to spend two hours getting either a new sub, or a renewal of The Worker sub.

So far we have obtained about 80 subs for The Worker since the drive opened and the getting of a similar amount at the Aptheker meeting would bring us up to 50 percent of our goal.

## Two Negro Attorneys Win Nomination for April 6 Election

DETROIT.—Negro representation moved ahead when Detroiters nominated two Negro attorneys in the Feb. 16 primary. The general spring election will be held April 6.

The two Negro attorneys are:

- Former Recorder's Judge Charles Wesley Jones, whose 27-278 votes placed him 11th of 22 candidates. The nine of the 18 nominees who get top votes are elected on April 6.

- Charles R. A. Smith, with 14,362 votes, placed fifth in the race with 14 running for Common

Pleas Judge.

William Allan, editor of the Michigan Worker and Smith Act defendant, was 14th in a field of 29 candidates for the only City Council vacancy. He got 1,407 votes. An attempt to deny Allan a place on the ballot was not recognized by city officials.

The vote, only 100,928, was one of the lowest in Detroit history. The Wayne County CIO Council did not endorse the two Negro candidates who won nomination, presenting the 300,000 CIO members with a lily-white ticket.

## Negro History Week Celebration

(Return Engagement by Popular Request)

### HEAR: Herbert Aptheker

NOTED LECTURER & HISTORIAN  
Author "Documentary History  
of the Negro People"

\* CULTURAL PROGRAM — Art exhibit by local Negro artists

\* A FULL AND INTERESTING EVENING FOR EVERYONE \*

Sunday, February 22, 1953—2:30 P.M.

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER, 2705 JOY RD.

ADMISSION 50¢

Advertisers: Freedman of the Press Association



ILLINOIS  
DURABLE  
EDITION

# The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1893.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

—See Page 2

25

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

# ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

## A Report to Our Readers

### An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jack up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 13 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

• If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

• If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

• List on paper, shop notes, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

• Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in "cold canvass"—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as "reprehensible" and that "a new trial should have been granted" back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

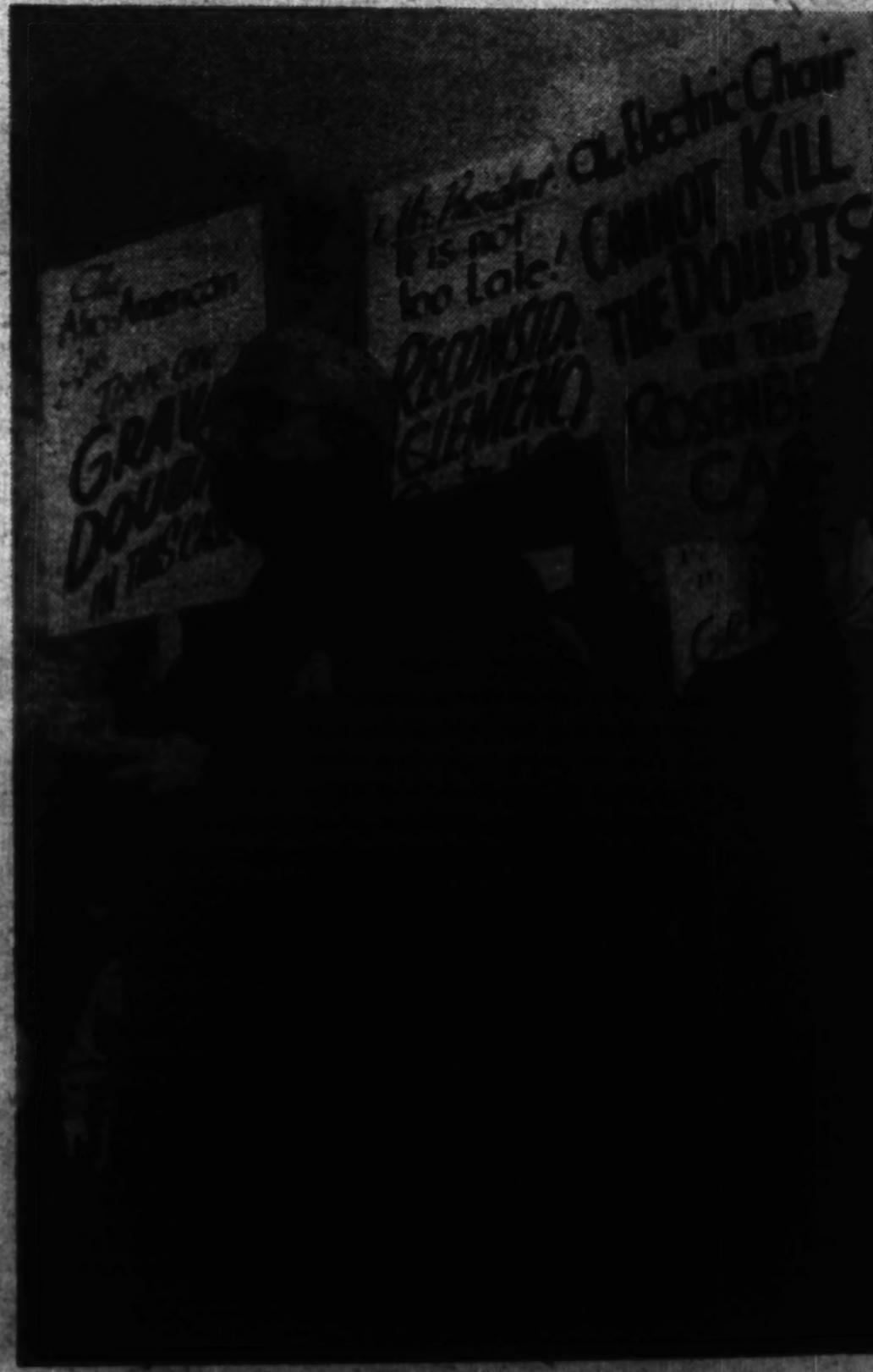
THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning communication, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

• The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the

(Continued on Page 13)



PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL.—The Rev. H. S. Williamson, of the Church of the Sacred Heart of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three leading faiths were urged President Eisenhower to reconsider his clemency decision.

## CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE AS UN RESUMES WORK

—See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference since he took office. Eisenhower stated further that he would not agree to permitting the excess profits tax expire (which Big Business wants to be rid of) until the budget is balanced. But he made a significant qualification. With respect to this corporation tax, he said he would allow it to die if a "substitute" could be found for it.

## LIFTING OF CONTROLS IS STEP TO KEEP PRICES, PROFITS HIGH

By BERNARD BURTON

IF THERE WAS any doubt in big business circles that it was "their turn now," President Eisenhower dispelled it last week. He took emergency steps to keep prices and profits high.

In the order lifting price controls on most items last week, Eisenhower left under control only 17 percent of all items making up a worker's cost-of-living budget. These will be lifted by April 30, the Administration promised its big business backers.

Reason for the haste was not found in the government's order but they were plain to see on the financial pages of big papers. For weeks such publications as the Wall Street Journal had been printing doleful accounts of price falls on the commodity curb exchanges. These of course had no relation to prices being paid by consumers in super-markets or grocery stores.

(Continued on Page 13)

### Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

"A Tale of Two Waterfronts," the series of four articles by George Morris which appeared in *The Worker*, is available in pamphlet form. Morris has also added a section dealing with the final stages of the Crime Commission's inquiries on the New York waterfront, and the AFL Council's "cleanup" order to the International Longshoremen's Association. The pamphlet can be ordered in any quantities desired from *The Worker*, 35 12 St., New York 3, N. Y., at 5 cents a copy or 10 for a 25 cent.

This was bad for big business.

### Chicago Auto Local Asks Third Party

## Labor Alerted for Political Action

CHICAGO.

FOR AN ELECTORAL "off-year," unions in this area are showing a remarkable concern for political action. Instead of letting political action committees go to seed, as they have in previous post-election periods, the cry here now is "Build PAC in the districts and precincts!"

Why the switch? The answer lies in the widespread fear in labor's ranks of the Eisenhower Administration—a fear borne out since last November by the selection of the Eisenhower cabinet, the State of the Union message and by the new critical legislative responsibilities that have been thrown in labor's lap for stopping more Taft-Hartleyism, saving rent control and winning FEPC measures.

The workers see it even more clearly in the shop. As one local union leader at U. S. Steel in South Chicago told me, "The company got twice as tough the minute the election returns were in."

While the legislative emergencies have first priority in the unions, there is a tremendous emphasis here on building solid, year-round organized electoral strength.

THESE ARE some of the new plans, forms, methods:

The CIO in Chicago is now building permanent PAC's in all 18 congressional districts. Locals of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, declared this week: "Our views on selection of candidates will be held in our 18 congressional districts, tell them more influence PAC committees, operating."

Prices to the farmers have been dropping for more than a year but they have been going mostly up to the consumer. The big food corporations kept getting fatter profits by paying less to the farmer and charging the consumer still more.

As for individual income taxes, which are taking a greedy bite out of the workers' weekly paychecks, Eisenhower made it clear that he is not even looking for a "substitute" for these.

HIS REMARKS, in fact, convinced newsmen that if HR 1, the Reed bill, is adopted by Congress he would veto it.

The Reed bill, which on Monday was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, provides that the 11 percent increase in individual income taxes which Harry Truman imposed on the people to finance the Korean war shall be ended on June 30. Otherwise, the tax would continue through the year. The Reed bill would also let the excess profits tax die, as scheduled, on June 30.

There are definite weaknesses in the Reed bill.

First, it means a rake-off for Big Business by dropping the tax on the excess profits which the corporations have been piling up from war contracts.

Second, it would grant only very modest cuts in income taxes. And those would run "across the board" thereby extending the greatest benefits to the wealthy.

HOWEVER, as between no tax cuts, as urged by Eisenhower, and a small tax cut, as provided by the Reed bill, most workers prefer the latter.

Under the circumstances, there was no enthusiasm in labor circles for the position proclaimed Wednesday by AFL President George Meany opposing any tax reductions at this time. The Meany position, like that of Eisenhower's, was that the costs of the arms program must be defrayed before Congress should weigh tax cut proposals.

In contrast to the Meany position, some unions were prepared to support the income tax reduction in the Reed bill (which would amount to a 5 percent reduction in 1953) while working for the broader and more desirable principle of the Clardy bill (HR 117). This measure would raise the individual income tax exemptions for each dependent from its present level of \$600 to \$1,000. This would work a real saving on workers and low-income groups who stand in the greatest need of tax relief.

### Eisenhower Farm Policy Arouses Labor Opposition

TRADE UNIONISTS, rural congressmen and farmers are up in arms against the position taken by President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, on the subject of farm price supports.

Benson, in a series of speeches, has attacked the system of price supports by which prices to farm

### THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut
- Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co. employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Botany of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to a 30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract re-opener, must go to arbitration. The union asked for status quo.

Cotton-rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfixers union, asking a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturers, not satisfied with last year's 8½ cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash.

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,542 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into more than their local of the IUE-CIO is willing to swallow. Goodyear Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day. Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber largest employer in the industry, on March 2.

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country received from newly-installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 8 percent the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by plainclothes in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embroiled shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$500. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront.

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 2 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 votes. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE of one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action stage March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "In the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old.

The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

- Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

- Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jiggled cost-of-living index;

- Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

- Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year) for the pensioners.

ers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200 delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management sneeringly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the unions demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement before officially after March 1.

## POINT of ORDER!

TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "danger" of attack. No taxation without representation.

# Call for Aid In Steuben Case

CHICAGO.—This city's trade union movement, which in the past has turned back many an attack on labor, was being rallied this week for the defense of John Steuben, editor of *March of Labor*.

Steuben is being threatened with deprivation of his citizenship in the Federal Court of Judge John Barnes.

Basis for the frameup case against Steuben is his union activities during the Little Steel Strike of 1937 in the Middle West, where he was an organizer on the staff of the CIO steelworkers union.

HOWEVER, the proceedings were seen as an attempt to destroy the magazine which has been an effective voice of the militant labor movement for the last two years.

A committee of Chicago unionists for Steuben's defense last week issued a special plea to Chicago workers to "see this case as part of the current anti-labor offensive which must be beaten back."

The government's action against Steuben came not long after *March of Labor* was moved to Chicago to take up a more vigorous stage in the magazine's history of servicing the progressive labor movement.

"BECAUSE the working class is the lifeblood of our magazine," said Steuben, "we moved to Chicago, to the industrial heart of America."

Since its arrival here, the magazine has alarmed industrialists by its clear coverage of struggles in steel, packing, coal mining, farm equipment, oil and auto, its championing of labor's rights and labor unity.

The Chicago defense committee pointed out that "March of Labor" has become an integral part of the labor movement of this city, giving invaluable service to the workers here."

Reaction, which today mounts its most ambitious effort to smash the trade union movement, is planning the suppression of *March of Labor* by means of the denaturalization and deportation of John Steuben, the man whose life-frameup attempt are upheld.

## Plan Conference March 21-22 On Racist Walter-McCarran Law

CHICAGO.—A Midwest conference demanding repeal of the discriminatory and racist Walter-McCarran Law will be held here on Saturday and Sunday, March 21-22, it was announced last week by the Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

An appeal for broad attendance was issued this week by Prof. Anton J. Carlson, Rabbi G. George Fox, Dean Helen R. Wright and Rev. Joseph M. Evans.

The call declared that the committee "joins with all who seek repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and the institution of an immigration and naturalization policy more in keeping with the freedom-conscious heritage of the American people."

A banquet on Saturday night, March 21, will be held at Walsh's Hall, 1014 N. Noble. The conference sessions on Sunday will be at the Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt.

NOW SHOWING IN CHICAGO!

HERE'S THE PICTURE YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR!

**THE NEW "FALL OF BERLIN"**

SEE IT AT DAY! HITLER FLOORS BERLIN SHREWDLY! MUSIC BY SHOSTAKOVICH

ARTKINO RELEASE

CINEMA ANNEX

## SHOP TALK

THE CHICAGO CIO Industrial Union Council has set up a new Committee on Civic Government to tackle such problems as taxation, crime and corruption.

This group, as well as the new year-round PAC set-up, may become important in the political life of Chicago. Its approach on taxes, if Chicago needs more funds, is taxing those most able to pay. On neighborhood crime, they see its source in "bad housing, race relations and community services."

AT REPUBLIC STEEL in South Chicago, the workers won a victory in the placing of a Negro worker for the first time on a job as recorder helper in the 10-inch mill.

Although a Negro was in line for the job, management made an effort to bypass him. Local 1033 USA-CIO filed a grievance and put up a determined battle. The company was forced to back down.

The workers saw this as a fight not only against discrimination but also to safeguard the seniority system throughout the plant.

THE UAW-CIO here postponed its regional conference planned for last weekend in Ottawa. The parley, an important one coming on the eve of the international convention, will be held this weekend, Feb. 21-22, in Chicago.

THERE WAS a big blow-off at the last membership meeting of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Local 1011 in East Chicago on the firing of a Negro union leader named McHenry last Oct. 3.

The case was apparently mishandled by the local leadership who failed to make a strong case for McHenry's reinstatement. McHenry was fired for "insubordination." He had advised the laborers crew, whom he represented, that air drill work did not come under their job classification.

Local president William Christy was advised by the local membership to make a fight directly with top management on the case.

UE's AMALGAMATED and non-chain locals in this district are holding a series of wage and rate conferences. Special attention is being given to standardization of rates and minimums. Workers in non-UE locals would also benefit by such a standardization.

MARCH 2 will mark a new showdown on the complicated new incentive setup being installed by Youngstown Sheet and Tube in East Chicago.

A local committee has been set up to study the new plan, which has been put into operation in four departments.

SPEEDUP in the steel mills here has reached its wildest pace. Production figures show the Chicago district tops all others in production, relative to capacity.

The latest issue of the steel journal, Iron Age, reports that this area is now producing steel at 111.5 percent of rated capacity.

THE LADIES AUXILIARY of Inland Steel Local 1010 adopted an impressive six-point program of work for the coming year. The women concluded their program by declaring:

"It is our greatest wish that the new year, 1953, will bring an end to the Korean war; that families the world over will find a way to dwell in harmony; and that all mothers everywhere will be able to raise their children without fear, in peace and security."

JOBS IN A tube mill are usually comparatively high-paid except in the case of the highly modern new tube mill at Republic Steel in South Chicago.

Not only are wage scales low, but the company is delaying the installation of a promised incentive bonus set-up. The workers remember that in the 32-inch mill at Republic, it took the company six years to fulfill a similar promise.

THE MOST CRUESOME result of speedup—the accident rate which claims 17,000 lives annually in the shops of the U. S.—has become a top concern of the AFL Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The federation has drawn up a legislative program on industrial safety. Twenty-six AFL central bodies in the state are cooperating.

THE AFL typographical union, ending the second month of a strike against the Moline, Ill. newspaper, has thrown a hot potato into the laps of Secretary of Labor Durkin and Attorney General Brownell.

They have submitted proof that the publishers violated federal laws by importing strikebreakers across state lines.

MORE democratic and more active functioning of UAW-CIO councils in various corporation chains is being urged by Harvester Local 6 in Melrose Park.

The local is asking the international convention for (a) election of directors of the councils by the delegates at the UAW-CIO convention; (b) meetings of these councils every three months; (c) special publications dealing with the problems in farm equipment, aircraft, skilled trades, foundry workers.

AN EXODUS of workers from the ladies garment industry to other industries is taking place because of the low wages in the Chicago shops.

Morris Bialis, manager of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers here disclosed that "the industry has become less and less attractive to new or younger workers," while even the skilled workers are going elsewhere for jobs.



KAREN MORLEY, film star, will speak on "Peace, Not New War," at an American Peace Crusade rally Friday evening, Feb. 27, at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

## Fire Claims Lives of Two Negro Girls

CHICAGO.—To Chicago's huge register of firetrap deaths, little Maryanne Rankins, 6, and her sister, Ruth Ann, 4, are now added. A flash blaze claimed their lives in their two-room frame building apartment at 9002 Avenue O last week. The distraught mother, Mrs. Ira Lee Rankins, told how she dropped the two smallest children out of the window. "But when I tried to get Mary and Ruth, all I could see was flames," she said.

The father, Jeff Rankins, was at work on the night shift at a foundry at the time of the tragedy.

Mrs. Rankins told how the Negro family had tried to apply for a home in the government project some five years ago but was even refused an application.

She talked a little about her son Donnell, 16, who in a few years will be of draft age. "They will take him over there to fight, and if he is lucky enough to get back, he won't even have a place to live," said Mrs. Rankins.

## The Labor Board Rules . . .

THE ISSUE of representation at Stewart-Warner has been settled—at least so far as the National Labor Relations Board is concerned.

The Board overruled regional NLRB director Ross M. Madden, who denied certification to the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1031 on the basis that the company openly campaigned for this union in the election.

The national board's ruling contains this remarkable reasoning: "We believe that an employer does not improperly interfere with an election by expressing a preference for one of two competing unions providing there is an accompanying statement which gives reasons that are not improper or coercive."



ILLINOIS  
DISABLED  
EDITION

**The Worker**

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone: Bix 0-910.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH



**THE WORKER** PENNA.  
EDITION

# The Worker

Published at weekly issue, monthly. Oct. 22, 1952, No. 100.  
Office at New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

— 28 —

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# Eisenhower Tax Promises Blow Up

—See Page 2



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

# ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

## A Report to Our Readers

### An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jack up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 13 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

• If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

• If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

• List on paper, shop mates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

• Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in “cold canvass”—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as “reprehensible” and that “a new trial should have been granted” back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 8, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

• The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the

(Continued on Page 4)



PLAYING AT ROSENBERG VIGIL.—The Rev. H. S. Williams, of the Clergy of the Federal Circuit of New York, is shown reading a prayer at the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg—Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three condemned men urged President Eisenhower to commute his sentence.

## CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE

## AS UN RESUMES WORK

—See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference since he took office. Eisenhower stated further that he would not agree to permitting the excess profits tax expire (which Big Business wants to be rid of) until the budget is balanced. But he made a significant qualification. With respect to this corporation tax, he said he would allow it to die if a "substitute" could be found for it.

As for individual income taxes, which are taking a greedy bite out of the workers' weekly paychecks, Eisenhower made it clear that he is not even looking for a "substitute" for these.

**HIS REMARKS**, in fact, convinced newsmen that if HR 1, the Reed bill, is adopted by Congress he would veto it.

The Reed bill, which on Monday was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, provides that the 11 percent increase in individual income taxes which Harry Truman imposed on the people to finance the Korean war shall be ended on June 30. Otherwise the tax would continue through the year. The Reed bill would also let the excess profits tax die, as scheduled, on June 30.

There are definite weaknesses in the Reed bill.

First, it means a rake-off for Big Business by dropping the tax on the excess profits which the corporations have been piling up from war contracts.

Second, it would "grant only very modest cuts in income taxes. And those would run "across the board" thereby extending the greatest benefits to the wealthy."

HOWEVER, as between no tax cuts, as urged by Eisenhower, and a small tax cut, as provided by the Reed bill, most workers prefer the latter.

Under the circumstances, there was no enthusiasm in labor circles for the position proclaimed Wednesday by AFL President George Meany opposing any tax reductions at this time. The Meany position, like that of Eisenhower's, was that the costs of the arms program must be defrayed before Congress should weigh tax cut proposals.

In contrast to the Meany position, some unions were prepared to support the income tax reduction in the Reed bill (which would amount to a 5 percent reduction in 1953) while working for the broader and more desirable principle of the Clancy bill (HR 117). This measure would raise the individual income tax exemptions for each dependent from its present level of \$600 to \$1,000. This would work a real saving on workers and low-income groups who stand in the greatest need of tax relief.

## Eisenhower Farm Policy Arouses Labor Opposition

TRADE UNIONISTS, rural congressmen and farmers are up in arms against the position taken by President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, on the subject of farm price supports.

Benson, in a series of speeches, has attacked the system of price supports by which prices to farm

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut
- Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co. employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Beatrice of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to a 30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract opener, must go to arbitration. The union asked for status quo.

Cotton - rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfitters union, asking a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturers, not satisfied with last year's 8 1/2 cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash.

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,542 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into more than their local of the IUE-CIO is willing to swallow. Goodyear Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day. Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber largest employer in the industry, on March 2.

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country received from newly-installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 6 percent the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by planted detectives in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embroidery shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$500. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront.

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 2 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 votes. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

### DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE of one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action stage March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "in the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old. The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their map to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

- Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

- Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jumbled cost-of-living index;

- Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

- Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year) for the pensioners.

ers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200 delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management sneeringly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the unions demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement before or shortly after March 1.

## POINT of ORDER!

### TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "hunger" of attack. No taxation without representation.

By BERNARD BURTON

IF THERE WAS ever any doubt in big business circles that it was "their turn now," President Eisenhower dispelled it last week. He took emergency steps to keep prices and profits high.

In the order lifting price controls on most items last week, Eisenhower left under control only 17 percent of all items making up a worker's cost-of-living budget. These will be lifted by April 30, the Administration promised its big business backers.

Reason for the haste was not found in the government's order but they were plain to see on the financial pages of big papers. For weeks such publications as the Wall Street Journal had been printing doleful accounts of price falls on the commodity curb exchanges. These of course had no relation to prices being paid by consumers in super-markets or grocery stores.

COMMODITY TRADING is big business gambling on "futures." This is a set-up whereby legalized gambling takes place on whether wholesale prices on such commodities as cotton, corn, wheat, etc., will go down or up. The tycoons in the know have been betting they will go down, primarily because of falling exports and declining purchasing power by workers and farmers. There was a danger also that if raw material prices went down far enough they might even decline for the consumer.

This was bad for big business.

### Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

"A Tale of Two Waterfronts," the series of four articles by George Morris which appeared in *The Worker*, is available in pamphlet form. Morris has also added a section dealing with the final stages of the Crime Commission's inquiries on the New York waterfront, and the AFL Council's "cleanup" order to the International Longshoremen's Association.

The pamphlet can be ordered in any quantities desired from *The Worker*, 35 12 St., New York 3, N. Y., at 5 cents a copy or 10 for a 25 cent.

### Chicago Auto Local Asks Third Party

## Labor Alerted for Political Action

### CHICAGO.

FOR AN ELECTORAL "off-year," unions in this area are showing a remarkable concern for political action. Instead of letting political action committees go to seed, as they have in previous post-election periods, the cry here now is "Build PAC in the districts and precincts!"

Why the switch? The answer lies in the widespread fear in labor's ranks of the Eisenhower Administration—a fear borne out since last November by the selection of the Eisenhower cabinet, the State of the Union message and by the new critical legislative responsibilities that have been thrown in labor's lap for stopping more Taft-Hartleyism, saving rent control and winning FEPC measures.

The workers see it even more clearly in the shop. As one local union leader at U. S. Steel in South Chicago told me, "The company got twice as tough the minute the election returns were in."

While the legislative emergencies have first priority in the unions, there is a tremendous emphasis here on building solid, year-round organized electoral strength.

THESE ARE some of the new plans, forms, methods:

The CIO in Chicago is now building permanent PAC's in all 13 congressional districts. Locals have been asked to submit names of volunteer workers by March 15. At that time, a series of meetings will be held to set up large district PAC committees, operating

from union to union. In some cases, the leadership is still trying to confine political action into narrow Democratic Party channels. On the other hand, there have been some significant moves in many unions toward genuine independent action.

Milk Wagon Drivers union leader Thomas J. Haggerty, active in the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, declared this week:

"Our views on selection of candidates will have more influence on the election than any other factor."

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "hunger" of attack. No taxation without representation.

# Pittsburgh Judge OK's The Fifth Amendment

PITTSBURGH.—An attempt by U.S. District Attorney Edward C. Boyle to whip up a new anti-Communist campaign in the local press on the eve of the Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson and four co-defendants (new set for Feb. 24) petered out last week.

Chief Judge Wallace Gourley of the federal district court sustained the right of Stanley L. Loney, president of District 8, United Electrical Workers (Ind.), to refuse to answer questions asked him before a federal grand jury, concerning his alleged "membership" in, and relation to, the Communist Party.

LONEY had filed an affidavit Oct. 6, 1949, with the National Labor Relations Board, declaring he was not a Communist party member, nor affiliated with it. When asked before the grand jury if his answer would be true "as of today," the union leader retorted that "the affidavit speaks for itself."

Fourteen other questions were

asked. These included whether he had attended a Progressive Party legislative conference; a national conference of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, and if he "knew" any officer or members of the UE who are now, or have been members of the Communist Party.

Loney refused to answer these questions on the ground of his rights under the Fifth Amendment, which bars forcing a person to testify against himself.

ATTORNEY M. Y. Steinberg, who represented the union leader, pointed out that the questions were "catch" questions, "answering any of which" might become a link in a chain laying him open to other questions.

Judge Gourley upheld the contention, pointing out that under the state Musmanno anti-Communist law any person admitting membership in the Communist Party becomes automatically liable to its penalties.

U.S. Attorney Boyle declared

that it was "useless" to continue the investigation, which had been ordered by the new U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, as part of the Eisenhower administration's anti-Red" drive.

The grand jury inquiry was also seen as an attempt to harass the UE, which is in the midst of negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. over demands for improvements in the wage contract.

## Ask U.S. Judgeship For Negro Attorney

PHILADELPHIA.—Judge Herbert E. Millen has become the second Negro to be included by the Philadelphia Bar Association in a list of lawyers recommended for appointments to vacant federal judgeships in this district. Previously recommended in a list issued last July 28 was Walter A. Gay.

At that awful-mine explosion

## KING COAL

### MINERS CRITICIZE DIST. 9



The West Mahony General Mineboard, representing 1200 Anthracite miners near Shenandoah, has charged District 9 officials, headed by Joseph Kornetsky, with "Inactivity in their duties." Mine board president Anthony Yanchulis said:

"Repeated appeals for leadership and guidance have been ignored since the Locust Coal Co. collieries were abandoned, Dec. 15." Board delegates said: "We don't want John L. Lewis to send a commission into District 9 headquarters. We want the commission to see us as the grieved parties."

DEATH OF MY FATHER: Nine-year-old Jerry Wayne Eubanks, of Sesser, Ill., is the author of the following poem. It was written in memory of his father, one of the 119 victims who died in the West Frankfort, Ill., disaster of Dec. 21, 1951. The poem appeared this month in the UMW Journal.

At that awful-mine explosion  
At Orient Number Two,  
My father was taken away;  
Death's arms claimed him, too.  
The place overflowed with people  
Wanting to know who was who;  
But my father wasn't brought out  
Until seventeen after two.

Our house was full of sorrow  
When we found out he had gone.

But we knew he had gone to  
Heaven  
Where there is no sunset or dawn.  
At the burial of my father  
Everyone was very sad;  
Not only was my father dead,  
But also other children's dads.  
My father always loved me,  
and that is very true,  
I wanted him to know  
I've always loved him too.

LOYALTY: "There are so many loyalty investigations going on in Washington," the United Mine- workers Journal notes, "that we cannot help but wonder who is investigating the loyalty of the investigators."

ELECTED: John L. Lewis was re-elected to another four-year term as president of the United Mine Workers, in the recent referendum. He got 294,263 votes, a record high for UMW elections. Thomas Kennedy, 289,321, was re-elected vice-president, and John Owens 285,234, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. All three offices were uncontested.

## Big Business Aims to Rewrite Constitution of Pennsylvania

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Governor John S. Fine's bill for a constitutional convention threatens to foist upon the people of Pennsylvania a thoroughly undemocratic method of revising the 79-year-old document.

The bill provides for a convention of 120 delegates to meet here next year to work out the new constitution. The new document would be submitted to a popular vote in the general election next year.

Of the 120 delegates, 90 would be elected this fall—three from each of the 30 congressional districts—from nominees chosen at nominating conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties in the spring primaries.

Each party may nominate two delegates, with the three receiving the highest vote at the final election to be elected, thus ensuring two from the majority and one from the minority parties.

Since the Republicans nearly always sweep the state except in years when a President is to be chosen—and they swept it last year for Eisenhower—they count on winning a decisive majority of these 90 delegates, who will comprise three-fourths of the total delegates.

Pittsburgh Press staff writer Fred Remington points out in a dispatch from Harrisburg that "Delegates from the congressional districts, would not be chosen by popular nomination, however, PARTY LEADERS WOULD NOMINATE TWO CANDIDATES FROM EACH PARTY."

In other words, the Republican and Democratic bosses will pick out their stooges, with the voters privileged to discard the most unsatisfactory of the four!

The other 30 delegates are to be selected with still less reference to the people's choice. Republican Governor Fine is to appoint 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats from lists of 15 submitted by the respective state committees.

Republican Speaker of the House—Representative Albert W. Johnson of McKean County—is to appoint five members of that body—four Republicans and two Democrats—without reference to the



GOV. FINE

delegates would have virtually an unlimited scope for the most radical reorganization of the entire structure of the state government.

It is clearly apparent that the whole structure of state government does need overhauling badly.

What is equally clear is that the method of selecting delegates to the proposed constitutional revision convention is a guarantee to the Mellons, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pews and Grundy's and the whole reactionary crowd which is pushing the state in the direction of fascist thought-control and anti-union legislation, that the new constitution will be amply safeguarded to ensure their continued control of Pennsylvania.

To date nothing has been heard from the labor movement—AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, or independents—not from the progressives of the state on these revision proposals though the menace of what is proposed should be apparent to all.

## Nelson Thanks All For Bail Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—When Steve Nelson heard last week that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has agreed to hear the appeal from his 20-year "Sedition" sentence, and had granted

"It shows that these people who sold American democracy short, and accepted the idea that fascism is here, and cannot be stayed were wrong."

"It shows that McCarthyism, voiced in this state by Musmanno can be prevented from spreading."

"This decision shows that these ugly and dangerous political witch-hunts can be stopped."

"This decision could not have been made possible without broad national and international support. In that fight you, my friends in Philadelphia, stand in the front ranks. Please extend my thanks to all who helped."

"Now we have the job to get done, and then go on to the next round."

PITTSBURGH.—Three American Legion posts have backed their county leaders' tussle against Judge Michael A. Musmanno. The three posts approved unanimously the action of the Legion's County Americanism Committee in rejecting a condemnation, proposed by Musmanno, of the composer Roy Harris.

Musmanno had been attempting to get Legion support for his campaign to condemn Dr. Harris

for refusing to withdraw the dedication of a symphony to the Soviet people, dating from World War II.

At its February meeting, the Americanism Committee had rejected Musmanno resolution condemning Dr. Harris, who is composer in residence at the Pennsylvania University for Women.

THE THREE LEGION posts who back this rejection of Musmanno are: North Boroughs 116, Avalon, Clair, Post 594, Arlington Ave., and Federal Service 549, Downtown.

FINAL ACTION of the Americanism Committee's rejection of Musmanno's anti-Harris campaign is set for the Legion County meeting, March 3. A battle is reported to be looming up over the announced intention to question

Musmanno's right to sit as a delegate.

The publication of a letter on Musmanno's behalf by the FBI agent and stoolpigeon, Matt Cvetic, in the Pittsburgh Press, has irritated many rank and file Legionaires, who are fed up with the fulmination of the pair, and their attempt to use the Legion for their own partisan political purposes.

PREVIOUSLY, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, at its January meeting, condemned Musmanno for his "partisan political purposes." Last week's action by the state Supreme Court, granting bail and a hearing to Steve Nelson, was also seen as a rebuff to Musmanno.

Musmanno himself sits on the Supreme Court bench. He is thought by many to have gotten there through the notoriety he got for leading the frame-up of Nelson.

NELSON'S APPEAL from his 20-year "sedition" sentence is expected to be argued in March. Previously, the state Supreme Court and the trial judge Harry Montgomery, an associate of Musmanno's, had refused to grant Nelson bail, or to consider his appeal. These actions kept Nelson in jail since last June 26.

## 'Africa Is Stirring!'

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia teachers were urged last week to spread the truth about the dignity and importance of Africa and its struggle for national independence by Mr. Kalu Ezena, Nigerian honor student at Lincoln University. He told annual Luncheon Conference of the Association of Pennsylvania Teachers, at McCallister's last Saturday that he was appalled at the incredible ignorance of the American people about the people of Africa, and declared:

"The myth of the incapability of Africans to govern themselves and to develop their own resources has been deliberately fostered by imperialist powers to perpetuate merciless exploitation of our continent."

"The giant is stirring after centuries of quiet that of its world material wealth. What seems like

Communism in our country is the uprising of native Africans who can no longer endure this ruthless oppression."

Mr. Edith M. Hurley, past Association president, made the invocation, and Mrs. Edith H. Ingraham, Association president presided.

Other speakers on the Conference topic, Africa's Place in International Affairs, included: Miss Iris Habib-El Mastri, Mr. Alexander R. Horton, Liberian student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Martin Karpeh, Liberian student at Lincoln University.

Jon Jones, of Judimar Studio, gave an original African dance interpretation, accompanied by drummer Garvin Masseaux.

The Association is the largest organization of Negro teachers in Pennsylvania.

# Rally Honors Ben Careathers

## CRC Urges Bail Funds for Nelson

PHILADELPHIA.—An urgent appeal to raise the \$20,000 bail needed for Steve Nelson was made here last Saturday night at a testimonial in the Rose St. Hall in honor of Ben Careathers, Negro leader. Ben Careathers is one of the Smith Act defendants scheduled for trial here with Nelson Feb. 24, along with William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

Addressing a crowd of nearly a hundred, William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, assailed President Eisenhower's refusal of clemency to the Rosenbergs, but stressed that their lives can still be saved by taking their case to the people. \*

THE SUCCESS of the seven and a half month long campaign to get the courts to set bail for Nelson gave a note of victory to the testimonial in Ben Careathers' honor. It celebrated Negro History Week and Careathers' role in the struggles of his people and of all workers in the Pittsburgh area.

Greetings to the Negro leader were delivered by representatives of the Jewish and foreign language groups, by groups of steelworkers, in memory of Careathers' role in



BEN CAREATHERS

helping to organize the steel union, by the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his many friends.

A gold watch was presented to Careathers.

### NELSON BAIL FUNDS NEEDED

STEVE NELSON, in a greeting from prison to the Ben Careathers' testimonial, called for "all friends of peace, fighters for equal rights for the Negro people, and defenders of democracy to fight on," predicting eventual victory.

Speakers emphasize the need of quickly securing the \$20,000 bail set by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for his release, and of funds for the continuing Smith Act trial.

William Patterson stated that the national CRC will direct the

campaign, and that it is calling upon its membership and friends for donations and loans for Nelson's bail in government bonds or cash.

Persons able to help, including real estate holders in Allegheny County, should notify immediately the Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17 St., New York; 147 Washington Place, Pittsburgh; 205 Hardi Building, Broad and Columbia Sts., Philadelphia.

**Jewish Leaders Demand Rep. Walter Apologize**

EASTON, Pa. — The Jewish Community Council of Easton and vicinity has demanded an apology from their Congressman, Rep. Francis E. Walter, for his racist attack on critics of the McCarran-Walter Act, but no answer has been received from him.

The Easton Express reports that a letter, signed by Henry I. Cohen, a reply was received.

## Youth Notes ★ ★ ★

**EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLDS:** Bills to permit 18-year-olds to vote, and for a free city college in Philadelphia have been introduced in Harrisburg.

**SCHOOL DAYS:** A half-hour longer senior high school day, proposed by Dr. Louis P. Hoyer, is being opposed by teachers, students and parents.

**SEGREGATION:** Board of Education proposals to shift three high schools has been attacked as an attempt to freeze segregation by the Philadelphia Tribune. The shifts would move Girls High, probably to North Philadelphia; send William Penn students to the Girls' High building, and send Ben Franklin students to the William Penn building.

**NINETEEN-YEAR-OLDS** will soon be called into the armed forces, State Selective Service director Col. Henry Gross announced last week. The induction of 6,000 Pennsylvanians next month, he said, will exhaust the 20-year-old class.

**HOSPITAL CUTS:** Congress has been asked to help out in a "critical hospital situation" for veterans in the Philadelphia area by Carl Rubin, commander of the Philadelphia Jewish War Veterans. The new 300-bed Vet hospital at Woodland and 37th, he said, was staffed to care for only 120 patients.

[Editor's Note: Send items and suggestions for this column to Box 5344, Kingessing Station, Phila. 43.]

**INJUNCTIONS:** Two anti-picketing injunctions have been handed down by Philadelphia judges against Local 76 of the Distributive Workers (Independent), in its shoe-organizing drive. The latest injunction was issued by Judge Joseph Kean.

**PENNA. EDITION**

# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1953

## Drive Under Way to Lick New 'Stoolpigeon' Bill

HARRISBURG. — Teachers are spearheading a campaign here to defeat a new "stoolpigeon" bill (S.B. 94). It was introduced by Republican Senator Albert Pechan, sponsor of the notorious "Loyalty Oath" bill that all labor, liberals and many conservatives fought in 1951.

Pechan's "stool pigeon" bill specifically annuls the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which protects people from self-incrimination. S.B. 94 would fire any state employee or elected official who declined to finger alleged "Communists" at inquisitorial sessions of legislative committees, or similar bodies.

THIS LATEST police-state measure has the backing of Gov. Fine, American Legion top officials, and the Musmanno forces in the Democratic Party. Robert L. Kunz, deputy Attorney General, is reported to have worked out the new bill in conjunction with

Attorney General Robert E. Woodside and State Police Commissioner C. M. Wilhelm.

All labor, liberals, and lovers of the Constitution have been urged to rally their union, church neighborhood, and other organizations to oppose S.B. 94, as follows:

Visits, wires, and resolutions to their own legislators and to the following in Harrisburg: Gov. John Fine; Sen. G. Graybill Diehm, chairman State Government Committee; Sen. John H. Dent, minority leader; Sen. Rowland B. Manahan, majority leader.

S.B. 94 provides that public employees or elected officials, who exercise their rights under the Bill of Rights not to answer questions which might tend to incriminate them, shall immediately be dismissed, and thereafter be ineligible for election or state employment.

Thus S.B. 94 attempts to give state officials control over the machinery of elections.

## Workers Produced So Much That Plant Was Shut Down

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The Richmond Radiator Co. furloughed 500 workers Feb. 9 for two weeks because of "excessive inventory" and slow sales. Company officials declared the plant would reopen Feb. 23.

## Clark Rides Fence In PTC Fare Grab

PHILADELPHIA.—In the second fare rise since Christmas, the Philadelphia Transportation Co. has announced an 18-cent cash fare (two tokens for 35c) effective March 14. This is two and a third times more than the two for 15c fare effective here up to 1945.

In contrast to previous fights the city administration has led against higher fares, Mayor Joseph Clark stated that "the company was entitled to increased revenue to match the increased labor costs arising from the fair labor contract recently negotiated." (Bulletin, Jan. 10, 1953.)

LAST OCTOBER, Mayor Clark said that "PTC's 30,000 security holders, not the car riders, must bear the burden of the company's distress."

He said, "the PTC is overcapitalized, and that the amount of its outstanding securities must be reduced."

"In my opinion it is a lesser evil that the security holders take a diminution in their holdings than that the 5,000,000 car riders pay a higher fare." (Bulletin, Oct. 9.)

LATER LAST YEAR, when the Public Utility Commission raised fares to 15 cents straight, Mayor Clark said "the fare rise is unjustified" (by labor costs) . . . It has always been my opinion that there is no connection between the two." (Bulletin, Dec. 24, 1952.)

Jules and Mabel Clark should

## Two-Week Layoff at Radiator Plant

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—The Richmond Radiator Co. last week furloughed 500 workers for two weeks because of "excessive inventory" and slow sales.

## Shop Talk

**SUN TOO COLD.** One hundred and eighty AFL Sun Ship workers walked off the job last week after a company order barred "heat pots." The fabricating shop, where they worked on steel plates, is unheated, and was too cold, the men charged.

**ANTI-INJUNCTION:** A bill to restore Pennsylvania's "Little Norris-LaGuardia Act," outlawing labor injunctions, has been introduced in Harrisburg by four Philadelphia Democratic legislators.

**MENHADEN FISHERMEN:** The Negro History Week celebration of Local 700, of the Menhaden Fishermen (affiliated to the International Fur Workers) was a "memorable occasion," the Philadelphia Tribune reports from Elvington, Va. Philadelphians who attended included John C. Lymas, Robert Logan, union organizer, and his wife, and Miss Lucy Smith, who read some of her poems. Miss Hope Foye and Peter Seeger, of New York, sang. The long strike is 95 percent effective, union president John Ball reported, with a ladies auxiliary of 700 women encouraging the men to stand fast until victory is won.

**HIGH PRICES:** Lay-offs, cutbacks and continued high prices were among factors cited by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance for an increase in relief rolls to 226,992 at the end of January. This is 12 percent less than a year ago, but 406 above the previous month. DPA Bulletin cites: "Continued high levels of living costs which make it difficult or even impossible for large families with low income to make ends meet."

**MIGRANT WORKERS:** are systematically victimized through flagrant violations of state labor laws, Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant of the national NAACP staff, declared over the Philadelphia NAACP "Forum of the Air" last week.

**MONEY:** Seven thousand AFL waterfront workers have \$350,000 in retroactive pay coming, following end of wage controls. Some 2,000 sugar refinery workers will get guaranteed pay of 1,976 hours a year, won by the AFL Longshoremen's Union last fall. CIO Transport Workers are among the other 46,000 in the Philadelphia area who will now get paid the gains they won and which the Wage Stabilization Board had been holding up.

**SCABS:** A mass picket line of 150 AFL building trades workers held up scabs employed by the Great Leonard Corp. last week at a renovating job at 2400 N. Front St.

**INDEPENDENCE HALL:** has its first Negro guard. He is Leonard Pate, Jr., master sergeant, veteran of World War II and of Korea.

**SOLIDARITY:** Refusal of AFL truck drivers to cross tugboat picket lines halted deliveries of sand and concrete for large building operations in the Philadelphia area. The strike of the tugboat Local 333A, AFL Longshoremen's Maritime Division, also affected eight Warner Co. concrete plants and tied up their Delaware River tugs and barges. The strike started Feb. 2. Workers demanded a 10-hour tie-up period between jobs, and a 25-cent wage increase.

Pennsylvania  
Edition of  
**THE WORKER**

Address all mail to  
5544 Kingessing Station  
Philadelphia 43, Pa.



NEW JERSEY  
EDITION

# The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

26

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# Eisenhower Tax Promises Blow Up

-See Page 2



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

# ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

## A Report to Our Readers

### An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jolt up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 13 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

• If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

• If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

• List on paper, shop mates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

• Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in “cold canvass”—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as “reprehensible” and that “a new trial should have been granted” back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

• The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the (continued on Page 22)



PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL.—The Rev. H. S. Williamson, of the Church of the Rugged Cross of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for all three leading faiths have urged President Eisenhower to recommend clemency.

## CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE AS UN RESUMES WORK

-See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference since he took office. Eisenhower stated further that he would not agree to permitting the excess profits tax expire (which Big Business wants to be rid of) until the budget is balanced. But he made a significant qualification. With respect to this corporation tax, he said he would allow it to die if a "substitute" could be found for it.

As for individual income taxes, which are taking a greedy bite out of the workers' weekly paychecks, Eisenhower made it clear that he is not even looking for a "substitute" for these.

HIS REMARKS, in fact, convinced newsmen that if HR 1, the Reed-bill, is adopted by Congress he would veto it.

Between December, 1951, and December, 1952, prices received by farmers dropped nearly 12 percent. In the same period the consumer prices index rose from 189.1 to 190.7. But profits of food processing corporations between the third quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1952 rose 25 percent.

## Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

COMMODITY TRADING is big business gambling on "futures." This is a set-up whereby legalized gambling takes place on whether wholesale prices on such commodities as cotton, corn, wheat, etc., will go down or up. The tycoons in the know have been betting they will go down, primarily because of falling exports and declining purchasing power by workers and farmers. There was a danger also that if raw material prices went down far enough they might even decline for the consumer.

This was bad for big business.

## Chicago Auto Local Asks Third Party

# Labor Alerted for Political Action

CHICAGO.

FOR AN ELECTORAL "off-year," unions in this area are showing a remarkable concern for political action. Instead of letting political action committees go to seed, as they have in previous post-election periods, the cry here now is "Build PAC in the districts and precincts!"

Why the switch? The answer lies in the widespread fear in labor's ranks of the Eisenhower Administration—a fear borne out since last November by the selection of the Eisenhower cabinet, the State of the Union message and by the new critical legislative responsibilities that have been thrown in labor's lap for stopping more Taft-Hartleyism, saving rent control and winning FEPC measures.

The workers see it even more clearly in the shop. As one local union leader at U. S. Steel in South Chicago told me, "The company got twice as tough the minute the election returns were in."

While the legislative emergencies have first priority in the unions, there is a tremendous emphasis here on building solid, year-round organized electoral strength.

THESE ARE some of the new plans, forms, methods:

\* The CIO in Chicago is now building permanent PAC's in all 13 congressional districts. Locals of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, declared this of volunteer workers by March 15, week.

At that time, a series of meetings will be held to set up large district delegations which will have more influence on PAC committees, operating in most

Prices to the farmers have been dropping for more than a year but they have been going mostly up to the consumer. The big food corporations kept getting fatter profits by paying less to the farmer and charging the consumer still more.

Between December, 1951, and December, 1952, prices received by farmers dropped nearly 12 percent. In the same period the consumer prices index rose from 189.1 to 190.7. But profits of food processing corporations between the third quarter of 1951 and the third quarter of 1952 rose 25 percent.

## Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

"A Tale of Two Waterfronts," the series of four articles by George Morris which appeared in The Worker, is available in pamphlet form. Morris has also added a section dealing with the final stages of the Crime Commission's inquiries on the New York waterfront, and the AFL Council's "cleanup" order to the International Longshoremen's Association.

The pamphlet can be ordered in any quantities desired from The Worker, 35 12 St., New York 3, N. Y., at 3 cents a copy or 10 for a 25 cent.

In Washington a CIO spokesman commented that the 11 percent tax increase should be ended at once and that the excess profits tax should continue, with loopholes removed. Taxes should be levied on a "genuine progressive base according to the ability to pay."

Under the circumstances, there was no enthusiasm in labor circles for the position proclaimed Wednesday by AFL President George Meany opposing any tax reductions at this time. The Meany position, like that of Eisenhower's, was that the costs of the arms program must be defrayed before Congress should weigh tax cut proposals.

In contrast to the Meany position, some unions were prepared to support the income tax reduction in the Reed bill (which would amount to a 5 percent reduction in 1953) while working for the broader and more desirable principle of the Clancy bill (HR 117). This measure would raise the individual income tax exemptions for each dependent from its present level of \$800 to \$1,000. This would work a real saving on workers and low-income groups who stand in the greatest need of tax relief.

## Eisenhower Farm Policy Arouses Labor Opposition

TRADE UNIONISTS, rural congressmen and farmers are up in arms against the position taken by the

(Continued on Page 13)

## THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut
- Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co., employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Botany of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to a 30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract re-opener, must go to arbitration. The union asked for status quo.

Cotton - rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfitters union, asking a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturers, not satisfied with last year's 8½ cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash.

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,342 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into more than their local of the IUE-CIO is willing to swallow. Goodyear Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day. Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber largest employer in the industry, on March 2.

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country received from newly installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 6 percent of the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by planted detectives in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embezzler shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$500. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront.

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 3 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 vote. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE of one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action: \* \* \* March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "in the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes, which are not contained in the old.

The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months, to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this:

- Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

- Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a jugged cost-of-living index;

- Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

- Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year) for the pensioners.

Also thousands of skilled work-

ers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200 delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management sneeringly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the unions demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement before or shortly after March 1.

## POINT of ORDER!

TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "danger" of attack. No taxation without misrepresentation!





# The Worker

New York-Harlem  
Edition

Register of Copyrights Serials Office, U.S. Copyright Office, Washington, D.C. 20590  
Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1952, at the post  
office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1939.

Vol. XVIII, No. 8

February 22, 1953

26

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Eisenhower Tax Promises Blow Up

—See Page 2



VIGIL AT WHITE HOUSE FOR ROSENBERGS.—Part of the picket line at the White House on Feb. 14 to obtain President Eisenhower's reconsideration of his denial

of clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The vigil is continuing on a 24-hour round-the-clock basis. A mass vigil of thousands is planned for Monday.

## ROSENBERG DEATH STAY SPURS NEW MERCY DRIVE

### A Report to Our Readers

An Editorial

IT IS NOW slightly more than a month since we opened our 1953 circulation campaign. Confident that we could reverse the recent downward trend, and knowing the times we live in make it necessary to do so, we advanced goals which would jolt up circulation by almost a third.

All experience since the campaign got under way has confirmed our belief that circulation can be increased, and our subscription goals met.

Present subscribers are renewing without hesitation. Many former readers are readily subscribing as they are reached by campaign workers or are requesting the paper in some other way. Others who are just becoming acquainted with the paper for the first time are getting subscriptions, or asking it be delivered to them.

AND YET, though half the time has passed for what was expected to be a two-month campaign, we are still far from having achieved half our goals, even outside of New York where the campaign opened last week.

A scoreboard on Page 18 shows just what has been accomplished in the sub phase in the various states.

The lag is due not to trouble

in getting readers but to the fact that too few—far too few—readers are as yet actively taking part—even to the extent of renewing their own subscriptions.

\*

IF 5,000 OF OUR readers would undertake to get at least two subscriptions for The Worker—in addition to renewing their own when it runs out—we would certainly go over the top with a bang, at least in that aspect of the campaign.

To this end we ask:

- If your Worker sub runs out before May 1, send us your renewal now—without delay. State groups will receive credit for subs renewed directly.

- If you are not yet a Daily Worker reader, consider combining your Worker sub with one for the daily paper at the special campaign rate of \$10 for both.

- List on paper, shop mates, fellow-unionists, friends, neighbors, relatives, fellow-members of your organizations, and go after at least two subs during the next week.

- Order a bundle of five or ten Workers to distribute or sell to fellow shopmates, friends, neighbors—or in “cold canvass”—and try to get them as regular readers.

By MILTON HOWARD

THE NAKED BONES of the government frameup in the Rosenberg case broke through all the legal talk in downtown New York's federal court as three Circuit Court judges threw out the scheduled March 9 execution date and granted a stay of execution pending a new appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The federal judges swept aside the crude demands of the government prosecutors, Myles Lane and his assistant James B. Kilsheimer, for a swift judicial lynching at Ossining, N. Y.

The judges noted that they had branded the government prosecutor, Irving Saypol's tactics in the original trial as “reprehensible” and that “a new trial should have been granted” back in 1951. They said that even though they could not grant the new trial as requested six weeks ago, because of a technicality, the Supreme Court might not agree with them.

\*

THUS, THE DEFENDANTS, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, whose courageous defiance of the frameup against them has roused civilized humanity round the world, have until March 30 to file their petition. The stay of execution remains in force till the high court acts.

This means that the world now has a new opportunity to save the lives of Ethel and Julius, parents of Michael 9, and Bobby 6, provided this opportunity is swiftly grasped by men and women of good will, especially in the American trade unions. A powerful push for clemency by the many-millioned labor movement in the U. S. A. could be decisive in winning commutation, particularly after the scandal of McGranery's suppression of vital data in the case.

\*

THE DRAMATIC developments came as others piled thick and fast in the unfolding struggle to get President Eisenhower to reconsider his refusal to commute the death sentence. Among these developments were:

- The revelation by Pope Pius that in December he had sent an urgent message to the

(Continued on Page 13)



PRAYER AT ROSENBERG VIGIL.—The Rev. H. S. Williamson, of the Church of the Rugged Cross of New York, is shown reading a prayer that opened the White House Clemency Vigil for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on Saturday, Feb. 14. Spokesmen for the three leading faiths have urged President Eisenhower to reverse his clemency denial.

## CEASE-FIRE BATTLE DUE AS UN RESUMES WORK

—See Page 4

# EISENHOWER RULES OUT REDUCTION IN TAXES

By ROB F. HALL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has definitely ruled out any tax reduction on individual incomes during the current year. This was how newsmen on the scene interpreted the remarks the President made Tuesday at his first press conference since he took office. Eisenhower stated further that he would not agree to permitting the excess profits tax expire (which Big Business wants to be rid of) until the budget is balanced. But he made a significant qualification. With respect to this corporation tax, he said he would allow it to die if a "substitute" could be found for it.

## PRESIDENT TAKES EMERGENCY STEPS - TO RAISE PROFITS

By BERNARD BURTON

IF THERE WAS ever any doubt in big business circles that it was "their turn now," President Eisenhower dispelled it last week. He took emergency steps to keep prices and profits high.

In the order lifting price controls on most items last week, Eisenhower left under control only 13.5 percent of all items making up a worker's cost-of-living budget. These will be lifted by April 30, the Administration promised its big business backers.

Reason for the haste was not found in the government's order but they were plain to see on the financial pages of big papers. For weeks such publications as the Wall Street Journal had been printing doleful accounts of price falls on the commodity curb exchanges. These of course had no relation to prices being paid by consumers in super-markets or grocery stores.

COMMODITY TRADING is big business gambling on "futures." This is a set-up whereby legalized gambling takes place on whether wholesale prices on such commodities as cotton, corn, wheat, etc., will go down or up. The tycoons in the know have been betting they will go down, primarily because of falling exports and declining purchasing power by workers and farmers. There was a danger also that if raw material prices went down far enough they might even decline for the consumer.

This was bad for big business.

### Morris' Waterfront Series in Pamphlet

"A Tale of Two Waterfronts," the series of four articles by George Morris which appeared in *The Worker*, is available in pamphlet form. Morris has also added a section dealing with the final stages of the Crime Commission's inquiries on the New York waterfront, and the AFL Council's "cleanup" order to the International Longshoremen's Association. The pamphlet can be ordered in any quantities desired from The Worker, 35 12 St., New York 3, N. Y., at 5 cents a copy or 10 for a 25 cent.

### Chicago Auto Local Asks Third Party

## Labor Alerted for Political Action

FOR AN ELECTORAL "off-year," unions in this area are showing a remarkable concern for political action. Instead of letting political action committees go to seed, as they have in previous post-election periods, the cry here now is "Build PAC in the districts and precincts!"

Why the switch? The answer lies in the widespread fear in labor's ranks of the Eisenhower Administration—a fear borne out since last November by the selection of the Eisenhower cabinet, the State of the Union message and by the new critical legislative responsibilities that have been thrown in labor's lap for stopping more Taft-Hartleyism, saving rent control and winning FEPC measures.

The workers see it even more clearly in the shop. As one local union leader at U. S. Steel in South Chicago told me, "The company got twice as tough the minute the election returns were in."

While the legislative emergencies have first priority in the unions, there is a tremendous emphasis here on building solid, year-round organized electoral strength.

THESE ARE some of the new

plans, forms, methods:

\* The CIO in Chicago is now

building permanent PAC's in all

13 congressional districts. Locals

have been asked to submit names

of volunteer workers by March 15.

At that time, a series of meetings

"Our views on selection of can-

didates will be held to set up large district delegations which will have more influence

PAC committees, operating in

cases out of permanent headquarters.

\* The big locals, like UAW-CIO Local 719 at GM Electromotive and the steel locals, are taking responsibility for PAC work in those districts where their strength is concentrated. At the last meeting of the Republic Steel Local 1033, USA-CIO, the local president called for a system of political "block captains" in South Chicago.

\* The AFL in Chicago is arranging a series of luncheon-meetings to plan what was called "extensive grass roots activity" on the political front.

THE APPROACH varies from union to union. In some cases, the leadership is still trying to convert political action into narrow Democratic Party channels. On the other hand, there have been some significant moves in many unions toward genuine independent action.

Milk Wagon Drivers union lead-

er Thomas J. Haggerty, active in

the AFL's Labor League for Po-

litical Education, declared this

week: "Our views on selection of can-

didates will have more influence

than ever before."

(Continued on Page 13)

### THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Woolen Mills Ask Pay Cut
- Layoffs on the Rise Again

THE WOOLEN companies were the first in line under the Eisenhower administration to make a bid for a heavy wage cut with the issue going into the dangerous laps of an arbitrator. The giant American Woolen Co. employing 16,000 workers, led the parade with the demand for a 15 percent cut. Botany of Passaic followed soon by raising the ante to \$30 cent an hour cut (nearly 20 percent). According to the pact with the CIO's Textile Workers Union of America the demand, a mid-contract opener, must go to arbitration. The union asked for status quo.

Cotton - rayon negotiations, with March 15 the contract deadline, were stalled by the intervention of a small loomfixers union, asking a separate election, in the NLRB poll scheduled for last Tuesday, to decide whether the AFL or CIO should bargain for the New Bedford workers.

The election was stopped by an injunction. The way may be finally cleared for the balloting, but too dangerously close to the deadline to avoid a strike. The manufacturers, not satisfied with last year's 8½ cent wage cut awarded by an arbitrator want another slash. \*

THE WORKERS of electronics division, General Electric, Syracuse, voted 1,542 to 275 for a strike as the company's union-busting tactics developed into Goodyear Rubber negotiations passed the deadline without a contract. The pact is renewed from day to day. Meanwhile the rubber union is preparing to begin talks with U. S. Rubber on March 2. \*

LAYOFFS are on the upturn again. This was the first news

the country received from newly-installed Secretary of Labor Durkin. He reports recent layoffs brought to 6 percent of the proportion of labor force out of work.

WITH THE affairs of John Dio, mobster who served in Sing Sing now regional director of the UAW-AFL in New York, already under AFL Council fire, two agents of another UAW-AFL local he chartered recently were caught by planted detectives in the act of collecting shakedown money from an embezzler shop employer. They threatened "labor trouble" unless paid \$300. . . . But no major fish have as yet been caught by any of the New York City District Attorneys in their promised drive to prosecute shakedown artists and other criminals on the waterfront. \*

AFL-CIO UNITY talks will begin in Washington next Tuesday. . . . On the same day the United Mine Workers will convene its own Executive Board. . . . A proposal for a 2 percent assessment on the earnings of members for a defense fund lost in an International Typographical Union referendum by a 44,000 to 26,000 vote. . . . The New York Teachers Union with a membership of about 4,000 dropped its affiliation with the United Public Workers and became independent. No change in the union's traditional policy is contemplated, said President Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell of the union. . . . The American Radio Association (CIO) offered to join in a merger being discussed between the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots and CIO's Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.

## DEMAND FOR AUTO PAY RISE MAY GET ACTION MARCH 1

### DETROIT

INCREASING PRESSURE of one million auto workers for more wages, cutting down speed-up, higher pensions and FEPC clause in the five-year contracts may reach the action stage March 1.

CIO President Walter Reuther some months ago said "in the absence of an agreement by March 1 (on the index base), there is no contract."

The union wants to negotiate a new index for estimating escalator wage rates based on including additional items, possibly taxes which are not contained in the old.

The government through Eisenhower recently decreed that the old index would stay put for another six months to prevent any opening of the five year wage freeze. The big three of auto (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got their man Ike to continue the old index, thus stalling off giving concessions to the union.

The union has asked for this: \* Add one penny to the annual four cent improvement raise each June;

\* Add 21 cents of the 25 cents gotten since 1950 to the base wage rate, so it is non-cuttable by a juggled cost-of-living index;

\* Raise pensions to \$145 a month;

\* Companies to pay medical expenses (average \$200 a year) for the pensioners.

Also thousands of skilled work-

ers want a wage boost of twenty eight and one half cents an hour. Legally, with a new index, UAW could open discussions on all the above demands, as once you open the contract on one issue, its wide open on all. GM has allowed twenty supplemental agreements to be negotiated in its contract since 1950.

THE UAW LEADERSHIP had been hoping thus to come into the March 22 Atlantic City convention with some gains to offset mass rank and file dissatisfaction.

Now "legally" the contract can't be opened since Eisenhower closed the door for six months by decreeing that the old index stays. Thus he gave the companies six months to get out all the 1953 production, after which they can close the plants till the 1954 model. Also it gives Ike's Wall Street gang in Washington time to pass more vicious anti-labor legislation such as the proposal to outlaw industry wide bargaining.

Ford Local 600 general council of 200 delegates, taking note of this crisis facing the union, has called for a national confab of union leaders in Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors at once. In GM it has been learned there will be a UAW-CIO national GM conference soon.

Local union newspapers are telling their members no strike has been ordered and that the union is continuing to seek a settlement. Ford and Chrysler top management smugly told the union some time ago they "could not afford" the unions demands. Negotiations are reported going on with unofficial union sources saying there may be a settlement soon or shortly after March 1.

## POINT of ORDER!

### TAXES

By Alan Max

Eisenhower says no tax cut because the money is needed to defend us from the "danger" of attack. No taxation without representation!

# The Tenants Council Gets Results

In Bedford-Stuyvesant it's an endless battle against the landlord's tricks

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

AT 7 NEW YORK AVE., in the Bedford - Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, hangs a modest sign reading "Tenants Council." On Monday and Wednesday nights figures can be seen hurrying along the street, headed for the lighted doorway beneath the little square sign. For Monday and Wednesday are "complaint nights."

Within, Mrs. Laura Hall, full-time chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenants Council and a well known Negro tenant leader throughout the city, hears and records "beefs" against landlords and instructs tenants in their rights.

Most of those whom Mrs. Hall interviewed on a recent Monday night already knew about the threat to rent control itself and the special danger of rent increases of at least 20 percent faced by New York's millions. If they didn't, they were informed before they departed.

**BEDFORD - STUYVESANT** is now the No. 2 slum area throughout the five boroughs, second only to Harlem," Mrs. Hall said, between tenant visitors who kept coming as late as 10:30 p.m.

As Mrs. Hall advised the tenants with their multiple woes, a volunteer staff of Negro and white men and women ran a mimeograph machine, typed envelopes for the council's current mailing list of 950 tenants, and worked on a newsletter in the one-room office.

In the last four years the council had serviced more than 2,000 tenants, said Mrs. Hall. In addition she helped widows obtain Welfare Dept. funds, and youths get jobs; provided clothing for burned-out fire victims and legal services for mothers deserted by husbands.

One of the first in line on the recent Monday night when a reporter visited the busy office, Mrs. Mrs. Ethel T. Tiebout, comely young Negro tenant of 1180 Dean St., where she and her husband pay \$15 a week for one and one-half rooms. She was followed shortly by her friend, Mrs. Vida Moore, a young and beautiful department store employee of the same address. Mrs. Moore is of West Indies origin.

**THEY HAD COME** to report latest developments in their battle with a landlord, a battle which had a strange beginning.

Mrs. Tiebout, afflicted with

attacks of nausea, had visited a physician, convinced that she was pregnant. She and her husband were most happy about the expected event, said Mrs. Hall, but then the husband also began to get attacks of nausea.

When Mrs. Hall was consulted, she gave her diagnosis, based on experience with fire and health hazard violations: poisonous fumes from an oil burning boiler.

On Dec. 8, after both Mrs. Tibout and Mrs. Moore had lost considerable time at work through illnesses, and their husbands also were affected, a board of health inspector found carbon monoxide in the rooms.

A Tenants Council lawyer, William Podell, had to take the landlord into court, however, before he finally put in a new boiler.

"His latest trick," now reported Mrs. Moore, "was to take the key to the one bathroom used by seven adults. Our husbands have had to go downstairs with us and stand guard outside."

ANOTHER in the "beef" line was a Negro mother with a child in her arms. "They didn't ask me whether I was married when they wanted us to work in defense in the World War II emergency," she said. "I was good enough then to work 10 hours a day, six days a week, no questions asked. But I'm not good now to get into a project."

This is an all-too-frequently-heard story, part of the general run-around Negro families get from the Housing Authority. Every applicant for a project has to provide a marriage license and birth certificate, but white mothers are not asked personal questions, according to Tenant Council workers.

Another Negro mother seeking help was Mrs. Ethel Frazier, 344 Bainbridge St. She came in with her 5 and 7-year-old girls, youngest of three. Harassed and worried, Mrs. Frazier said she had paid \$20 down on an apartment to a landlord, and when she returned he refused to rent the apartment to her "because I'm on welfare," and refused to refund her \$20.

Mrs. Hall reached him on the phone. Then she turned to Mrs. Frazier. "He'll give it to you in the morning. If he doesn't, let me know, and I'll get the District Attorney's office on it immediately. Imagine, he tried to tell me you didn't want your money back!"

At the District Attorney's office

(Continued on Page 14)



Three years after the city notified landlords in the Brevoort site area, along Fulton St. to Ralph Ave., Brooklyn, that their buildings would have to go the last of the tenants are moving out. Before Mrs. Robert Springer left, she pointed to the hole in her living room at 251 Chauncey St., through which icy winds blew from the empty, windowless apartment next door. After the Tenants' Council fought for relocation in a livable home for Mrs. Springer, she and her family won a place in a permanent housing project, Kingsborough, at 654 King's Six Walk.



As usual the New York City Housing Authority was slow in relocating Negro families evicted on the site of the Brevoort housing project, for which evacuation has begun in Brooklyn. Just two days before this building on Chauncey St. between Ralph Ave. and Patchen St. collapsed, the lone remaining tenant in the building moved out.

\*\*\*\*\*  
war-inciting word of Truman, they are told to Eisenhower's foreign policy pronouncements. They find it very hard to sell a pro-war speech to the workers when its domestic content doesn't offer anything.

SOME INFLUENTIAL people in the labor bureaucracy are beginning to ask some questions and even express hostility to the war policy of the Eisenhower administration. The Feb. 7 issue of "Labor," official weekly of the 15 standard railroad unions, is a notable example. It runs an editorial demanding a congressional probe of "Operation Smack." Its story on Eisenhower's Formosa policy is strongly slanted toward opposition to the President.

Declaring that "mothers and fathers of boys fighting in Korea will not be satisfied with the 'official' explanation" of the attack staged for the benefit of guests and correspondents, with even "scenarios" and time-tables provided, "Labor" touches the key issue. The people are asking, says "Labor," "are American boys being sent into battle where they are killed and wounded, just to make propaganda for increased appropriations for the armed services?"

"LABOR" SHOULD have no difficulty finding the answer if it puts several of its able reporters to work collecting data on who has been getting the hog's share of the war appropriations in the form of profits. The editors of "Labor" have themselves made much of the fact that practically all the cabinet and other appointees of the new administration are executives of big corporations.

They would be especially anxious the moment of Charles E. Wilson's take over the armament

program. Topping the list of firms with war contracts is Wilson's General Motors with a backlog of orders recently reported to total \$5,490,000,000. Next in line is General Electric with \$2,418,000,000. The Chrysler Corp., also heavily represented in the list of Eisenhower's appointees, has contracts amounting to \$2,226,000,000. Also there is the GM-controlled North American Aviation with \$1,186,000,000 in arms orders. So the story runs, down the line of the handful of corporations which coin super-profits out of the blood on the Korea hills.

\*\*\*\*\*  
"LABOR'S" COMMENTS on Formosa policy are no less significant than its questions on "Operation Smack." Its emphasis is mainly that the step is in the direction of spreading the war. "Labor" notes a "storm broke" in London against the step, that the "French are worried" and the Indian government "reacted with dismay." Congressional voices against the Formosa policy are quoted. And "Labor" adds:

"European nations are old and proud, and reports indicate they resent Dulles coming to them with a money bag in one hand and a 'club' in the other."

The views in "Labor" are still "unorthodox" compared to what you see in 90-odd percent of the labor journals. But it undoubtedly indicates the direction in which even top labor opinion will be going in the months to come. There will at least be doubts and questioning of foreign policy. The base for a peace movement will obviously widen in the labor movement. But what is most of all needed today is greater vigor and activity by those already and consciously on the side of peace to help insure the new and far greater peaceful settlement for peace.

## World of Labor

### Latest War Line Harder For Labor Heads to Sell

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TOP EXECUTIVE bodies of both the CIO and AFL were meeting when the President delivered his State of the Union message. But neither of the two main bodies of labor had even the slightest criticism of Eisenhower's announced move to spread the war in Asia. They issued documents critical of the sections of the President's speech on domestic issues. But on matters of war and foreign policy they continue as they did under Truman. They just tag along. They still refuse to recognize, or admit, the fact in public, that domestic and foreign policy are parts of one pattern and that a favorable program on economic and social issues is irreconcilable along with a war-spreading foreign policy.

The CIO and AFL complained only that Eisenhower's war-spreading line is too naked. It lacks a sugar coating. They want him to give it what they call "positive" Point Four and "economic aid" trimmings in the Truman-Acheson manner. It is also becoming evident that labor leaders will find it harder to take the pro-war program from Eisenhower than it was to take it from "friend of labor"



"I commit to the post when they cheered every

# Cease-fire Battle Due As UN Resumes Work

CONTINUATION of the battle to end the Korean war was forecast last week for the seventh General Assembly of the United Nations when it resumes work Tuesday. This struggle, led by the Socialist states, was expected to dominate the order of business before the delegations.

The question could be projected as Assembly President Lester Pearson reports the Korean and Chinese rejection of the Indian resolution, which the Assembly adopted last December over the opposition of the Socialist states and despite advance information that it would be rejected by Pyongyang and Peking. \*

OR THE QUESTION could come up in the discussion of three other draft resolutions on the Korean question—the so-called "21-Power resolution" which is really a Washington-written resolution; the Mexican resolution, and the Peruvian resolution. Before the Assembly recessed, the Soviet spokesman, Andrei Vishinsky, branded all three resolutions, as well as the Indian resolution, as measures not to end the war but to continue it.

Very probably, however, the Socialist states or other states newly roused to action in behalf of a ceasefire, will submit new resolutions on the Korean situation. Since the Assembly recessed, the Eisenhower Administration's order inciting Chiang Kai-shek to attack China, and other Eisenhower moves kept secret from the people, have altered the situation. Many government spokesmen, including Britain's foreign minister and the prime minister of Pakistan and India have interpreted the Eisenhower moves as a preparation to extend the war.

SPEAKING in the Indian Parliament Wednesday, Prime Minister Nehru said it was incongruous that the United Nations, organized to preserve peace, is itself sponsoring the war in Korea. He declared that non-recognition of People's China by the "Western" governments is the basic fact in the situation, and warned that talk of blockading China would not lead toward establishment of peace.

In addition, the delegations now have before them the Christmas message of Premier Joseph Stalin, in which the Soviet leader expressed willingness to meet Eisenhower and to cooperate toward ending the war in Korea. Moreover, during the Assembly recess, both Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai of People's China have renewed offers to stop fire at once and settle other questions by negotiation later. (See adjoining story). \*

A RECENT MEETING of 15 Arab-Asian bloc countries, also expressed alarm at Eisenhower's move and the prospect of spread-

## British Comment on 'Operation Smack'



"Program, sir? There'll be drinks in the interval and you can meet the survivors after the show."

## China Ready to Stop Shooting NOW!

PEOPLE'S CHINA would like to stop the fighting in Korea at once. This, in effect, is the message which Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, Chairman and Premier respectively of the government of People's China, gave the world in their widely publicized speeches to the People's Political Consultative assembly in Peking, Feb. 4-7.

Chairman Mao said: "We would like an immediate cease-fire and are ready to leave outstanding questions for subsequent settlement. However, U. S. imperialism prefers not to do this. That being so, we shall go on with the struggle. No matter how many years U. S. imperialism intends the war, we are ready to fight; to fight until such time as American imperialism withdraws, until the Chinese and Korean people achieve complete victory."

Premier Chou said: "If the new Administration in the United States has any intention of ending the Korean war by peaceful means, it should unconditionally resume

toward stalling or filibustering any resolution that would commit the UN to a realistic program for ending the war. Already, according to some correspondents, the Lodge delegation is prepared to offer all manner of diversionist proposals, such as a demand for an investigation of the Katyn Forest massacres during World War II, a demand for investigation of allegations of anti-Semitism in the Socialist States, and similar propaganda measures.

toward stalling or filibustering any resolution that would commit the UN to a realistic program for ending the war. Already, according to some correspondents, the Lodge delegation is prepared to offer all manner of diversionist proposals, such as a demand for an investigation of the Katyn Forest massacres during World War II, a demand for investigation of allegations of anti-Semitism in the Socialist States, and similar propaganda measures.

## LOWER HOUSE APPROVES MALAN FASCIST LAWS

# Africans Vote a General Strike

THOUSANDS of Africans, Asians and so-called "Colored" people last Sunday marched past the Parliament building in Cape Town, capital of the Union of South Africa. The marchers carried banners demanding "Freedom in Our Lifetime." They had listened earlier to speakers urging a fight against Prime Minister Daniel Malan's "public safety" and "criminal law amendment" bills, and against the Malan's policy of segregation. A great street meeting before the people had adopted a resolution which declared:

"... these anti-democratic bills are meant to destroy the last vestiges of democracy remaining in South Africa... are in fact designed to create a fascist, nationalist dictatorship... we pledge our full and active support to the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress

and their associated organizations."

Next day, as the House of Assembly prepared to vote on the Malan's measures, William Stuart, one of the three white representative permitted the Africans, called attention to the fact that eight million Africans receive only 32 million pounds of the total annual national income of 1,200 million pounds. The whites receive the rest. That is, 80 percent of the people receive less than three percent of the national income. But this fact, shocking in its revelation of the scale of exploitation, failed to impress the lower house. It passed overwhelmingly Malan's bills which—

\* give Malan absolute dictatorial powers to suspend all civil rights, censor or suspend the press, prohibit public assembly, impose the death penalty, search and seize

and create concentration camps; \* make anyone who protests against any law, including persons "soliciting" assistance outside the Union of South Africa, subject to 5 years in prison, a fine of \$1,400, and 15 strokes of the lash!

Supporting Malan was not only his rabidly fascist Nationalist Party but also the Opposition United Party which "is dominated by the great mining corporations which are concerned with the problem of maintaining the supply of cheap labor" (N. Y. Times, Feb. 16); and the Torch Commando, a veterans' organization which betrayed the struggle for democracy.

As the bills now go to the upper house, 374 delegates from 274 African, Asian and white organizations met in Johannesburg, unanimously voted for a motion which delayed on the eve of the national election in April.

# Brazil Stalls Military Pact

U. S. MULTI-MILLIONAIRES who, like General Motors' Charles Wilson, figure that what's good for them is good for the nation, have a reputation for getting their dollar's worth of whatever they want. Last week the people of Brazil jabbed a big hole in that reputation.

From Brazil, among other things, U. S. big business wanted ratification of a so-called "military aid" agreement. Biggest country in Latin America, Brazil's approval of the arms pact was expected to start the bogged down military "assistance" program rolling South of the Border. Besides, Wall Street had paid for that ratification.

Between 1943 and 1950, direct U. S. investments in Latin America had increased 71 percent—from \$2,721,200,000 to \$4,675,000,000. Biggest increase occurred in Brazil—from \$232,700,000 to \$827,000,000, or 189 percent.

Last week, the military pact hit the Chamber of Deputies and caused a commotion which was described as "tumultuous" and "impassioned." Fisticuffs broke out twice. Then the Chamber voted 117 to 55 to reject an amendment that would have allowed use of

arms secured from the United States in putting down "internal disturbances."

The debate was acrimonious. Lucio Bittencourt, member of President Getulio Vargas' Brazilian Labor Party, charged the arms pact did not put Brazil on an equal footing with the United States. Bittencourt denounced Foreign Minister Joao Neves da Fontoura as a "perpetual advocate of foreign interests in Brazil."

Finally, the Chamber adjourned without ratifying the agreement. After a carnival recess, it was expected to resume debate. And there was strong pressure for ratification. But as of last week, the score on the military pacts stood (according to a compilation in the Latin American Research Bureau's December, 1952 bulletin) as follows:

Signed: Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic.

Signed last March and May but still not ratified: Brazil, Uruguay. Signed and ratified but implementation uncertain because of change of government: Chile.

Refused to sign: Mexico.

Not invited and probably wouldn't sign if they were: Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala.

## THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

### • Stalin, Mao Renew Ties • Hitler Backers Build War Chest

CONSOLIDATION and expansion of economic and political gains by the Socialist states last week continued as Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the government of People's China, exchanged greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Mutual Assistance Pact. Stalin wished "for the further strengthening of the friendship alliance. . . . In the interests of the cause of peace and the security of peoples." Mao thanked Stalin for the Soviet Union's "truly selfless help," wished also for the strengthening of the alliance. Celebrations in Peking and Moscow marked the event.

PEOPLE'S CHINA announced a 1953 budget of \$9,864,700,000, claimed a surplus of \$1,000,000,000 from the 1925 revenue of \$8,000,000,000. The figures astounded "Western" observers; national budgets under Chiang Kai-shek never exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

PEOPLE'S POLAND, shocked by revelations of espionage and sabotage by the Catholic hierarchy, required the hierarchy to pledge loyalty to the state, ruled that government consent must be obtained for all church appointments, promotions and transfers. . . . Two spies identified are Stefan Skrzyszowski and Dionizy Sosnowski. They were charged with parachuting into Poland on orders of U. S. intelligence to organize a new espionage network.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC Republic output in 1952 exceeded 1951 by 16 percent, overfilled goals of economic plan by 103 percent. . . . Six Germans were sentenced to prison for espionage in service of U. S. Intelligence. . . . Soviet and GDR authorities tightened border restrictions around the Western zones of Berlin, which both governments have described as a nest of spies and saboteurs operating against the Socialist States. . . . Gerhard Eisler, about whom more wishful thinking and outright lying has been disseminated in the so-called "free world" than probably any other German individual, gave another

lecture to an East Berlin audience.

PROCESSES of economic and political disintegration in the so-called "free world" of capitalism continued last week as the Eisenhower Administration, center of world imperialism and war preparations, planned unilateral repudiation of the Yalta, Potsdam and Cairo agreements, made decisions involving military risks in the Far East. The Munitions Board announced stockpile of 75 "key materials" was 78 percent completed, is presently valued at over \$4 billions. . . . The Mutual Security Agency weighed long-term investments in Yugoslavia as the Titoist gang liquidated even the empty form of "Communist Party" influence in the state, wooed the right-wing Socialist parties of Europe and Asia. . . . Gen. Van Fleet, scheduled to testify before four Congressional committees on his return, was reported in favor of extending selective service terms from two to three years, in favor of ending the system of rotation for troops in Korea. Selective Service director Gen. Hershey predicted fathers would be called during 1953.

IN WESTERN EUROPE, the separatist Bonn regime expressed anger over French insistence on Saar decision, acceptance of protocols to the Paris treaty for a European Army. Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer stirred row with occupying authorities with claim that West Germans have paid \$10 billions in occupation costs, have agreed to pay \$142,860,000 monthly only till Paris treaty enters into force. . . . Social Democrats revealed Ruhr magnates, the same who financed Hitler, are building \$8,000,000 slush fund for Adenauer coalition in coming elections, will write contributions off of taxes. . . . Bonn police feigned drive on Nazis to prepare way for real attempt to smash German Communist Party, militant trade unions.

Danish troops twice mutinied against extension of draft for North Atlantic Treaty Organization requirements. . . . Austrian general election today (Feb. 22) will be third since 1945 liberation; will show weakness of U. S.-controlled "center" government.

# His Name Made Kings and Tyrants Tremble

By BEN LEVINE

GEORGE WASHINGTON was not only the first President of our nation. He was also the first President of the first modern bourgeois republic. He was the symbol, wherever merchants and industrialists led a people's revolution against the feudal classes—in France, in Germany, in Spain, in South America, of the New World that was being born in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Monarchs everywhere on their shaky thrones trembled at the name of Washington.

Poets and statesmen sang glowing praises to him.

Washington's name, wrote Byron, will be "a watchword till the future shall be free."

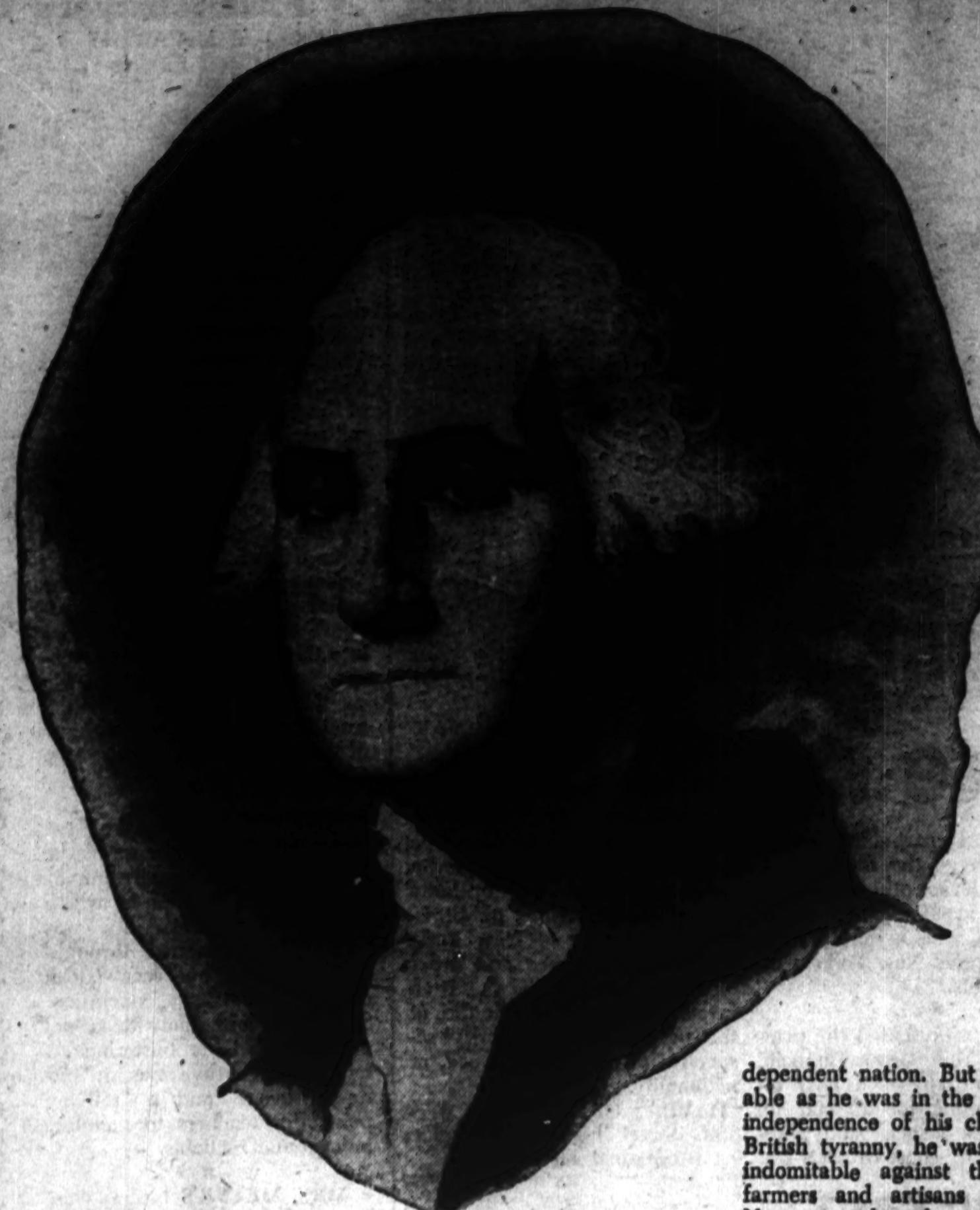
GUIZOT, minister to the French "bourgeois monarch," King Louis Philippe, called Washington "that great light to which men so willingly trust their fate." But at the "reform banquets" which culminated, on Washington's birthday of 1848, in the street fighting out of which grew the revolution that swept out Guizot and Louis Philippe, there were men who drank toasts to George Washington, the republican enemy of kings and tyrants.

Washington gave the world the classic model of military tactics of a colonial people against professional troops. Napoleon, the military genius, said in 1799:

"It will always be well with Washington. He is the greatest of men, and he will be venerated by mankind when my fame shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

Washington also inspired the world by the political steadfastness with which he fought for independence once he had made his choice. It was a hard choice for one who was a slave-holding planter, a land speculator and an industrialist. But having made it, he went along with every democratic measure necessary to victory.

HOW FAR WASHINGTON was swept by the spirit of democracy can be seen in the Thomas Muir case, in 1793, when the French revolution was



GEORGE WASHINGTON

at its height. In that case, Muir, a Scottish subject, was tried for sedition because a copy of Tom Paine's "Rights of Man" was found in his coat pocket. The year before a most peculiar trial had been held in London. The only defendants at the London trial were books. Their author, Tom Paine, had with the help of William Blake fled to France. And so it was the books that were put in the dock. It was books that were found guilty. Then came raids on booksellers and readers. Muir, one of the

victims, was sentenced to 14 years transportation (deportation).

But the ship carrying Muir to Australia was captured by a privateer and Muir was brought to America. And George Washington, then President of the United States, was among those who subscribed to the fund outfitting the privateer.

This incident shows how far from his early aristocratic and slave-holding traditions Washington could go in the measures he thought necessary for an in-

dependent nation. But indomitable as he was in the fight for independence of his class from British tyranny, he was equally indomitable against the small farmers and artisans and the Negro people who sought to push the revolution further against the American ruling classes.

**A STUDY OF WASHINGTON'S** attitude to the Negro people will help to give an all-sided picture of his greatness and his class limitations.

In October 1775, Washington opposed enlistment of Negroes, free or slave. On Dec. 31, 1775, he indicated a change of mind, because of the news that the British were recruiting Negro soldiers. By 1778, the spirit and heroic conduct of Negro troops made Washington even more

receptive to their use, and in that year a Negro battalion was raised in Rhode Island, but, in the South, Washington would not let Negroes bear arms but was for employing them only in the supply service.

When the Constitution was adopted Washington went along with the compromise that perpetuated slavery.

While he was President and to the end of his life, Washington used slaves to work on his property, and his will disposes of 1,700 Negro slaves.

When Lafayette proposed to Washington to buy an estate on which to try the experiment of freeing Negroes, Washington answered that the plan "expresses a noble and generous proof of your humanity," but he concluded: "To set the slaves at float at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief, but by degrees it certainly might, and assuredly ought to be effected."

**WASHINGTON**, writes Walter H. Mazyck, in his book, "George Washington and the Negro," was "capable of wishing, but quite as incapable of fighting for abolition."

History's verdict on Washington must then be that he was a symbol of the greatness of the bourgeois revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, and of their limitations. A military genius, he devoted himself to the pursuit of peace when peace was in the interest of our nation. His warning in his "Farewell Address" against "foreign entanglements" is famous.

The world reputation of Washington did much to build up for our country that reserve of good will that Wendell Willkie used to talk about. The Truman Doctrine and the present Eisenhower policy have done much to sacrifice this reserve for the benefit of Wall Street's imperialist drive.

When once kings and tyrants trembled at the name of Washington, they now, on their shaky seats in Greece, in Spain, in Formosa, turn with hope to the city that bears his name.

It is the task of the American people to make the name of Washington once more what Byron called it: "A watchword till the future shall be free."

## A Woman Journalist Answers the Big Lie

# "Anti-Semitism a Crime in East Germany"

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

BERLIN, East Germany  
I HAVE JUST returned from a visit to a synagogue in the eastern sector of Berlin where I heard the Sabbath eve service.

The synagogue is on Ryga St. It is small because the large Synagogue nearby has not yet had all its war damage repaired. The government has appropriated 200,000 marks for restoration of the synagogue and last year spent 90,000 marks to repair the war-damaged synagogue in Erfurt.

Two-thirds of the congregation at the service I attended were men. Everyone I saw, men and women, were well-dressed and either middle-aged or old. The rabbi in his sermon referred to the stories appearing in the western press that Jews in the German Democratic Republic are being persecuted. "There is no anti-Semitism here," he declared, "but it exists in West Germany."

"We all get letters from abroad asking whether we are all right. Reply to those letters," he urged his listeners. "Tell them we are free, that we come here every Friday night to say our prayers."

OF THE 2,500 JEWS living in the German Democratic Republic, more than half are in East Berlin.

If one were to believe a fraction of the stories in the western press about persecution of Jews, then the entire Jewish community here either has fled to the west or is behind bars.

It is true that a few Jews have gone to the west. But from personal experience I can affirm that not a single Jew whom I have met—journalist, professor, worker or government official—has altered his or her mode of life in any way.

No homes have been searched, no restrictions placed on them. In fact, life goes on as usual.

IN ANSWER to the lies about anti-Semitism, Rabbi Riesenburger issued a statement here Jan. 16, declaring: "These stories are not true." He went on: "It is really grievous that I have to speak on this subject nearly eight years after liberation. . . . My dear Jewish brothers and sisters, do not have any fear of coming to us in the Democratic sector of Berlin. We live here in peace."

He then charged that it was in West Germany that anti-Semitism exists and cited instances of swastikas painted on the walls of Jewish homes and physical attacks on Jews.

Riesenburger recalled that on Aug. 31 "I had the great joy of

consecrating" the rebuilt synagogue in Erfurt. "In these days when false rumors are sounding in your ears, when your heart is being troubled," he said, "there must be one truth for all mankind: brotherhood, not enmity."

**ARTICLE SIX** of German Democratic Republic constitution, which is rigidly enforced, declares: "All citizens are equal before the law. Manifestations of religious hatred, race hatred or national hatred, militaristic propaganda, warmongering and all other acts which offend against this equality are criminal acts. . . . Anyone who has been punished for committing these crimes may not be employed in a leading position in the public service or in economic and cultural life. The right to vote and to be elected is forfeited."

In the last week of January three men were sentenced to prison for anti-Semitic acts. William Ludwig of Gerolstadt was sentenced to one year in jail for slandering Jews.

slandering Jews.

LAST SEPTEMBER four men were sentenced to prison for between 2½ to 4½ years for stealing metal from graves in the Jewish cemetery at Weisensee, Berlin. Herman Pohl, the owner of a mineral water factory, was given a 9-month sentence by a Berlin court for spreading racial hatred. Pohl was found guilty of having tried to steal a Jewish competitor's clients by making anti-Semitic re-

marks about him. A history textbook used by 14-year-olds in all schools of eastern Germany graphically describes the Nazi crimes against the Jewish people. "The fascist terror against the Jewish people began with racist propaganda and ended with the slaughter of millions of Jews in the extermination camps," the book says. "About five million of the 9.5 million Jews in Europe were murdered."

## Anti-Semitism Flourishes In Wall Street's Germany

"To answer in advance a question which is often raised, we must state this is not a Jewish firm."—Circular advertising letter sent out by the West German stocking firm of Otto Schoenfisch, Bad Wörishofen, Germany.

"There are false Christians who say that Christians must not kill. . . . Denazification was the biggest crime and swindle against the German people. The U.S. is our guarantee of victory; the Americans are the Romans of our century. . . . We shall go on fighting to vindicate the honor of the Waffen S.S."—Speech by leader of the Nazi Federation of German Youth in West Germany, October, 1952.

"The Bonn Treaty must be ratified immediately. . . . I am convinced that a future German force, based on a nucleus of experienced East Front fighters, will show the same fighting spirit against Bolshevism as the Wehrmacht."—Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, convicted mass murderer of the Italian people, recently freed by the British.



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS JR. (right) fighting in the New York City Council for the adoption of his resolution to stop police brutality.

#### Communist Councilman Began the Fight, Now He's Jailed

## Davis Led Fight in 1947 Against Police Brutality

By ELIHU S. HICKS

FORMER CITY Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., sat in an Indiana Federal Prison last week, as a U. S. Justice Department official admitted conspiring with New Yorkers, principally Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Davis is serving a five-year frame-up term for "conspiring to overthrow the government by force and violence."

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney was in charge

of the Justice Department division which engineered the frameup of Davis and eleven other Communist leaders in 1949. McInerney is the official who admitted conspiring to deprive New Yorkers of their civil rights.

WHEN he represented the people in New York City's Council, Ben Davis introduced a host of resolutions calling for an end to the "night-stick justice" and punishment of guilty cops. On Oct. 21,

1947, Davis submitted Resolution No. 533 to the Council declaring:

"Unjustified police brutality has become a serious public issue in the City of New York, menacing the peace and order of the community, and . . . is an invasion of the civil liberties of the people of New York irrespective of race, color, creed, or nationality . . ."

DAVIS' OFFICE on West 135th Street became "the" place (Continued on Page 13)

#### SUPREME COURT TURNS THE CLOCK BACK

## Scottsboro Reversed in Dooming of 4 Negroes

By ABNER W. BERRY

JUSTICE SEEMS to have died somewhere between the sharecropper's tobacco patch and the United States Supreme Court for four Negroes occupying death cells in North Carolina's Central Prison at Raleigh. Arrested by white cops who beat them for "confessions," convicted by juries of white property holders, condemned in inflammatory articles in the white rulers' press, sentenced to death by a prejudiced white judge, their appeal for constitutional rights denied by the U. S. Supreme Court—the four now await the lethal gas of the North Carolina executioner. That is, unless dead justice is revived by thunderous protests.

Their march to the gas chamber has been set for either Feb. 27 or March 6 by the authorities.

WHEN Lloyd Ray Daniels was arrested with his cousin, Bennie Daniels in 1949 and charged with killing a white taxi driver in Greenville, N. C., the two teenage sharecropper's sons were just as good as convicted. There was no evidence against them except the forged "confessions" which the prosecutor swore they "signed" although neither of them had learned to read and write. Now Lloyd is 20 and Bennie is 21, black and unfree, awaiting the murderous gas which the state has decreed that with their last breath they must inhale.

And did anyone in Williamston, N. C., think Raleigh Speller, the middle-aged sharecropper would survive the charge of "rape" on which he was arrested in 1947? Speller, a mentally retarded man, townspeople say, was the most likely victim to be used in solving an unsolved crime. His "confession," perfectly worded in proper legal language, sealed his doom with an all-white jury and the white judge.

Clyde Brown, 22, the fourth victim, was arrested and charged

with "rape" of a Winston-Salem white woman in 1950. Although the complaining witness refused to implicate him, the prosecutor impressed the all-white jury with a forged "confession" legally tailor-made. It made no difference to the jury that Brown was illiterate.

NO NEGRO sat on the grand juries which indicted these men and no Negro was among the jurors who convicted them. Aside from the illegal "evidence" presented against them—"confessions" in each case—the question of Negroes on the juries controlling their fate was the main issue in their appeals.

Justice Stanley F. Reed, speaking for the majority of six on the U. S. Supreme Court, held that it was all right for a state to exclude Negroes from juries by biasing the jury selection on property holding. Thereby, the U. S. Supreme Court overturned its own decision issued on April 1, 1935, in the Scottsboro case, outlawing all-white juries.

Justice Hugo L. Black made clear what the court's decision meant for the future of justice when he declared in his dissent in which Justices Douglas and Frankfurter joined:

"What the court apparently finds is that Negroes were excluded from this new jury box not because they were Negroes but because they happened to own less property than white people."

In effect, the court has condemned workers, Negro and white, to accept the findings of property-holders' juries as final. Class justice has arrived by way of a white

supremacy murder plan against four Negroes in North Carolina.

IN HANDING down its ruling the U. S. high court brushed aside the dissenting opinion of Judge Soper, a member of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Richmond.

(Continued on Page 13)

#### FOR EIGHT MONTHS THE STRUGGLE GREW

## Nelson Wins Bail Fight

STEVE NELSON, Pittsburgh Communist leader, won his right to freedom on bail last week after an eight-month campaign by the Civil Rights Congress, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and many thousands of workers in foreign lands.

Nelson won his bail fight just after the 13 New York Communists, sentenced in the Smith Act frameup on Foley Square, came out of prison under bonds. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and their comrades are all busy in the campaign for peace again.

The Pittsburgh bail victory came as Nelson was about to go on trial again on Feb. 24 as a Smith Act defendant. This is a "double jeopardy" trial for Nelson since he has already been sentenced to prison on the same thought control charges for 20 years in the Pennsylvania State "sedition" trial.

NELSON'S VICTORY last week, however, is a promise of more victories to come, said Wil-

#### THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- **Warn on School Witchhunts**
- **Fast Answers the Inquisitor**

SEN. JOE McCARTHY is a "dangerous and ruthless demagogue," a "political adventurer" and a "psychopathic character," Mrs. Agnes Meyer told the American Association of School Administrators meeting Tuesday at Atlantic City. Mrs. Meyer, social worker, writer and wife of Eugene Meyer, owner of the conservative Washington Post, did not neglect McCarthy's witchhunting colleagues, Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind) and Chairman Harold Velde (R-Ill) of the House Un-American Committee. As a result of their attacks on the country's educational institutions, she said, teachers' morale has been undermined and academic freedom is in danger.

None of the three has "the moral or intellectual qualifications" to conduct investigations into the loyalty of school teachers. The witchhunting trio should be "stopped in their tracks" by nationwide defense of academic freedom, Mrs. Meyer declared.

IMPORTANT AS were Mrs. Meyer's words in defense of the nation's schools, equally important was the manner in which they were received. She was vigorously applauded throughout her speech and received an ovation at its conclusion. Spokesmen for nationwide school groups hailed her blistering attack on McCarthyism as an "historical event" and a "rallying point" for teachers to maintain independent schools.

MRS. MEYER'S targets were less enthusiastic. Rep. Velde said her attack on the Un-American Committee was "typical of those being made by intellectual pinks and others following the Communist Party line." Sen. McCarthy, in a reference to the conservative newspaper which Mrs. Meyer's husband owns, said: "I waste no time reading speeches by the management of the Washington Daily Worker."

SCHOOL LEADERS acted in the spirit of Mrs. Meyer, not in the spirit of the McCarthyites. A resolution passed by some 16,000 top public school administrators pledged the association to fight destructive critics of public schools. Charges made against the schools are "inspired by deliberate intent to injure, if not destroy, American education."



HOWARD FAST

HOWARD FAST, world renowned novelist, was brought before the grand inquisitor, Sen. McCarthy, Wednesday, to answer charges that during World War II he helped his country defeat the Axis powers. Fast "admitted" that during 1933 he worked with the Office of War Information, providing democratic material to answer the lying propaganda of Nazism. He "confessed" that he worked about a month (at \$12.50 a day) for the Army Signal Corps making a film "On the American Tradition." He conceded that the OWI gave him a token payment of \$100 for reprint rights to his famous novel, "Citizen Tom Paine" and that the State Department translated the book into various languages for overseas circulation.

Fast associated himself with hundreds of other victims of the witchhunting in refusing to concede to the committee the right to inquire into his political beliefs and associations.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE W. Calvin Chestnut rejected a plea by defense attorney Harold Buchman Feb. 13 for reduction of sentences imposed on six victims of the Baltimore Smith Act trial. Buchman argued that government evidence at the trial never proved the defendants conspired to teach or advocate violent overthrow of the government, that the sentences placed special hardship on children of the defendants, and that compared with sentences in the case of the 13 New York Communists the Baltimore sentences represented a "gross inequality" of punishment.

THE COURT'S DECISION was a bitter blow to the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who sits on the State Supreme bench. Musmanno had publicly demanded again and again that Nelson be denied bail.

Musmanno had lost much support, however, since he raided Communist Party headquarters in Pittsburgh in 1950 and swore out the warrants for the arrest of Nelson and other Communist leaders.

SO THE BAIL VICTORY came. But bigger struggles are ahead. Nelson's appeal must be won, and the story of the "sedition" act and Smith Act frameups must be told to the millions. Funds for this campaign are now being solicited by Nelson's co-defendants in the Smith Act trial. They are Ben Carethers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson, secretary of the Michigan Communist Party; Irving Weissman and James H. Dolan, *The Worker* writer.

Funds go to the National Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17th St., New York.

## THE CASE HISTORY OF POLITICAL PERSECUTION

## 1692 Witchcraft—1953 Witchhunts

By DAVID PLATT

SEVERAL months ago Arthur Miller wrote in the New York Times: "Where are the plays that reflect the soul-wracking, deeply unsettling questions that are being inwardly asked on the street, in the living room, on the subways?"

He said he was aware that the "knuckled-headedness" of McCarthyism, "the congressional investigations of political unorthodoxy," was behind the fail-

ure of the playwrights to speak out, but "is that all?" he asked. "Can an artist be paralyzed except to be somewhat willing? . . . Must one always not be merely liked but well liked. . . . Is it not honorable to have powerful enemies? . . ."

MILLER has answered this question for himself by writing a play that reflects the deep concern of many Americans over the growth of thought control and intolerance in our land. He has written a courageous play

against McCarthyism which will of course win him many powerful enemies.

But "The Crucible" is a hit on Broadway which means that many times that many friends will be on his side.

THE IMPACT of Miller's play about the Salem witchhunts of 1692 is that it compels audiences to see the awful parallel course of the 1953 witch-hunts against Communists, progressives and liberals.

"The emotions of both tragic

periods charged the land with a power they would have missed had Mr. Miller visited the Salem courthouse in a more tranquil time," said Fred Kirchwey in *The Nation*, and this is true.

Where is the power in this play if not in its forthright condemnation of witch-hunting in 1953, its earnest appeal to all Americans of good will to stand up against those who would destroy our liberties, its hatred of informers.

No honest person seeing "The Crucible" can fail to note the remarkable resemblance between the intolerable atmosphere that pervaded the Salem courtroom of Deputy Governor Dunforth and Judge Hathorne, and the fantastic lying and lack of justice in the Foley Square courtroom of Judges Medina, Kaufman and Dimock.

"THE CRUCIBLE" gets its power from such scenes as the citing of a woman as a "witch" for reading books; the jailing of a farmer for contempt for refusing to name names; the Deputy Governor ordering the arrest of all 90 signers of a petition urging that the victims of the frameup be freed; a condemned "witch" being offered his life if he will publicly confess to a lie, but turning it down because it is better to die on one's feet than live on one's knees; his wife rejecting the court's suggestion that she plead with him to "confess" and save his life; the judge's assertion that anyone who doubts the influence of the devil is a devil himself.

This is the voice of McCarthy saying: "Those who deny the Communist menace are themselves Communists. Put them on trial!"

Brooks Atkinson of the N. Y. Times showed that he is uncomfortably aware of the parallel course of the 1692 and 1953 thought control persecutions. He tried to throw his readers off the track by suggesting that in Salem it was non-existent witches that were tortured and hanged but today real "spies and traitors" are being tried, and imprisoned.

WHAT IS "EXISTENT" about the "a-bomb secret" the Rosenbergs are alleged to have passed on to unknown confederates? What is "existent" about the evidence that convicted them—a jello boxtop and collection can.

In the Salem witchhunt it was

a doll with a needle stuck in it.

Is Judge Kaufman's remark that the Rosenbergs were responsible for the Korean war any less fantastic than the charge that the Salem "witches" were plotting to blow up and pull down all the churches in the country?

What is "existent" about the Smith Act defendants "plot" to overthrow the government by force and violence? Or the Soviet submarines seen off Long Island just in time to spur Congress to pass a fabulous war appropriations bill?

THE SIMILARITIES in the 1692 and 1953 witchhunts would have made an even greater impact on the audience had Arthur Miller brought out more clearly the political motives behind the Salem persecutions—the fact that the arrests and the hangings were an attempt of the ruling class of the Massachusetts Colony—big landowners, clergy and courts—to hold down a rising new class. In the 1680s and 90s a growing class of small farmers were challenging the aristocratic landowners right to rule.

The Salem witchcraft trials followed a whole series of unsuccessful wars of the Colony against the French and Indians. There were near-mutinies in the armed forces over these costly adventures. Taxes were high and resistance was mounting. The Salem hysteria came at the right moment to help the warring theocratic government out of a tight fix.

Miller's play is considerably weakened by his failure to elaborate between the 1692 thought control attacks and reactionary politics. From this flows the serious chauvinist error—a stereotyped role for the one Negro in the cast—at a time when the struggle for Negro rights is such a burning issue, as Harry Raymond pointed out in his excellent review of the play in the *Daily Worker*.

Nevertheless "The Crucible" is an exciting drama that grapples honestly with the "soul-wracking, deeply unsettling questions that are being inwardly asked on the streets, in the living room, on the subways" all over America.

This power-packed case history of political persecution, bigotry and hysteria deserves the support of all haters of McCarthyism.



## Cotton Mather's Account of the Witchhunt

## 'Prisons Could Not Contain the Accused'

From "Trials of Several Witches Lately Executed in New England," by Cotton Mather, published in 1693:

THE distemper began the latter end of the year 1691 in the family of the Rev. Mr. Paris, minister of Salem whose daughter and niece of about nine and eleven years of age began on a

sudden to play some odd pranks which neither themselves nor others could account for, such as getting into holes, creeping under chairs, and stools, etc. After some time they fell into convulsion fits and complained of being bitten and pinched by invisible agents; sometime they were struck dumb, their mouths

and limbs being distorted. A consultation of physicians being called in to give their judgments upon this extraordinary case, some were of the opinion that they were under an evil tongue, which presently spread all through the town. Mr. Paris being of this mind, kept several days fast and prayer on his family's account; and 'twas observed that during the time of prayer the afflicted were quiet, but in the intervals of duty they were again in fits and act and speak very ridiculously; Mr. Paris had some suspicion of AN INDIAN MAN AND WIFE that lived in his house, who after some severities had been used upon them, confessed thus much. Immediately after this the children cried out of the Indian woman's pinching, pricking and tormenting them in an invisible manner; they pretended to see her when nobody else could, nay to tell what she was doing when out of sight. The children complained likewise of two other Indian women in the town—and these with the first Tibuta, the Indian woman were examined by magistrate and committed. Tibuta being frightened out of her wits confessed everything her master would have her, as that she was a witch and that in conjunction with two or three others whom the afflicted had accused, she hath tormented the complainants.

Now no sooner had Tibuta confessed herself a witch . . . from such small beginnings the distemper spread like a pestilential sickness through the several parts of the Province till the prisons were so full, they could not contain the full number of the accused . . .

*The Wonders of the Invisible World:  
Being an Account of the  
TRYALS  
OF  
Several Witches,  
Lately Executed in  
NEW-ENGLAND:  
And of several remarkable Curiosities therein Occurring.  
Together with,  
I. Observations upon the Nature, the Number, and the Operations of the Devils.  
II. A Short Narrative of a late outrage committed by a host of Witches in New-England, very much resembling, and so far explaining, that under which New-England has laboured.  
III. Some Councils diverting a due Improvement of the Terrible things lately done by the wretched and revolting Gangs of Evil-Spirits in New-England.  
IV. A brief Discourse upon that Temptation which are the more ordinary Divisions of Satan.*

By COTTON MATHER.

Published by the Special Command of his EXCELLENCY the Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

Printed by Mr. Dutton in New-England; and Reprinted at London, for John Dutton, at the Rose in the Forey, 1693.

The title page of Cotton Mather's account of the trial.



ARTHUR KENNEDY and JENNY WIGAN in a scene from "The Crucible," now playing at the Martin Beck Theatre in New York.

# A New Paymaster for International Murder, Inc.

Allen Dulles in CIA post also heads a ring of terrorists

By ART SHIELDS

THE international underworld of spies and saboteurs has a new paymaster. He is Allen W. Dulles, head of the big Central Intelligence Agency in Washington.

The new spymaster is a brother of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State. The two Dulles brothers work together. Brother John mobilizes the world's bankers and diplomats and prime ministers for war. And Brother Allen recruits the spies and adventurers of the fascist underworld for bloody attempts at counter-revolution in Eastern Europe and China.

Allen Dulles directs the operations of the notorious "Project X" conspiracy against the Socialist lands of the East. This fascist project was launched in 1948 with the help of Allen's brother John. It has been described as a sort of International Murder, Inc. It hires the political gangsters of Europe, who lost their jobs when Hitler died. It sends these gangsters into Hungary, Poland and when possible into the Soviet Union and China and other lands to spy and kill. It also uses them against the peace leaders of capitalist Western Europe.

"STRONG-ARM METHODS" and "assassination" are part of the Project X plans admitted since. And from time to time local Communist leaders in Poland and other Eastern European countries, and in China, have been murdered in the dark. The gunmen have no mass movement behind them. They are hired terrorists who strike in the dark in the vain hope of disrupting the Socialist lands where the agents of Wall Street and British and German imperialism no longer rule.

Three months later an assassin pumped three bullets into Palmiro Togliatti, secretary of the Communist Party of Italy, as he was leaving the Parliament building.

Togliatti recovered. But another Communist leader, who



ALLEN W. DULLES

was guiding the people's fight against the war plans of Wall Street and the Dulles brothers, was assassinated later. This was M. Lebaut, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium. He was killed gangster style by two gunmen near the city of Liege, as he stood in his doorway in his shirt sleeves.

OTHER European peace leaders have been murdered since. And from time to time local Communist leaders in Poland and other Eastern European countries, and in China, have been murdered in the dark. The gunmen have no mass movement behind them. They are hired terrorists who strike in the dark in the vain hope of disrupting the Socialist lands where the agents of Wall Street and British and German imperialism no longer rule.

The Central Intelligence Agency that directs the bloody, Project X has been called "The Department of Dirty Tricks." This name was given it by the

New York Times diplomatic correspondent James Reston, in an unguarded moment.

The CIA isn't just "dirty," however. It is an agency of force and violence and subversion. And Eisenhower will "rely heavily on subversion and sabotage" against the Soviets, declares the magazine Newsweek, which is owned by the rich Harriman and Astor families. Such tactics have been used against China in an "important way," the magazine added.

SPYMASTER DULLES' "Department of Dirty Tricks" is backed by the biggest stool-and-sabotage fund since the death of Heinrich Himmler. It may even be bigger than the Gestapo's fund for spying and violence abroad.

One can only guess at the hundreds of millions of dollars that pass through the plump fingers of Allen Dulles every year. John's brother gives no accounting to Congress.

We know where \$100,000,000 of the fund comes from every year. But that is only a beginning, say supporters of the CIA's "cloak-and-dagger" program. The \$100,000,000 was voted by Congress in late 1951 as an amendment to the Mutual Security Act. Its purpose is sabotage and terrorism. This was frankly admitted by Rep. Charles Kersten, Wisconsin Republican, the author of the amendment. He intended the \$100,000,000 a year to help spies and terrorists in Eastern Europe, he explained. This naked announcement of terrorism made an international sensation. Eastern Europe governments—which had already captured some CIA terrorists, protested. Some American spokesmen made denials, but James Reston of the Times admitted in substance that the charges were true.

To say that the charge is groundless and spurious . . . is

## SPIES SAID TO SLAY BRITAIN IS LINKED TO SPIES IN POLAND

Regional Communist Secretary Held Assassinated by Group Parachuted by Italy

Former French Clerk Testifies to Espionage, Says London Also Received Reports

By HOWARD A. SHIELDS  
Special to THE WORLD

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Specially trained spies parachuted into the northern mountains of Albania by Italy's communists are alleged to have assassinated the organization's regional secretary.

The killing of M. Georges Ghezzi

in a detailed report on the Al-

banian situation Mr. Reston, British Ambassador to the United Nations, said the killing was "one of the many ways of overthrowing the present Al-

banian regime by subversive methods."

Mr. Reston stated that Col.

Gen. Alexander Rankovitch, In-

terior Minister, and Mr. Shavit

Tito's Yugoslav Government, had

been collaborating with agents of

the Italian military intelligence

service, such as Nicola Mazzoni

and Gen. Peter Gori, who, after having attended courses in Italy, were parac-

huted into the mountains of

Macedonia.

There, according to Mr. Reston,

what started as a friendly con-

versation between the two

countries turned into a

murderous struggle.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions in

Albania.

Mr. Reston said that the

Yugoslav Government had

been informed of the political

and social conditions

# No Mystery About This Murder

By CARL HIRSCH

**SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.** THE crane in the No. 3 open hearth suddenly quit. Somebody hollered, "Hey, see what's wrong with Charlie." In the crane cab, Charles Edwards was slumped down in his seat. He was dead.

Mystery? Whodunit? No, this was one "thriller" without suspense, a "mystery" with an obvious answer.

Edwards, pit cranesman in the U.S. Steel's South Works, was a victim of the most ruthless killer of them all—a speedup.

Everytime you read in the papers about a broken record in steel production, there is this kind of story behind it. It's a story of collapse, injury, illness—and often death.

"You see it happening all the time," a fellow in the bull gang told us. "A big, strapping healthy-looking guy working along—and suddenly he keels over."

LAST YEAR, the South Works led all U.S. Steel plants in production. But at what a cost!

"In the Beam Mill, we broke all weekly and monthly records,"

the Division No. 1 griever, Al Towner, pointed out in the local paper. "The company rewarded us with a package of cigarettes."

And the physical breakdowns, the "accidents" keep mounting. Tom Moody, of the 240-inch West mill, is home now with a shattered leg. The causes were poor lighting, an old grumbling retaining wall—and speedup.

These are daily occurrences. Hernia cases are numerous. The incidence of pneumonia and silicosis are high. There's lots of asthma in the mill and skin ailments and TB.

Most of it comes from the way steel workers are forced to live and work—under regulations that don't make sense to the men, nor has the union ever agreed to them in any contract.

TAKE the practice of paying every two weeks. Now, that works a hardship on many families in terms of budgeting, buying food, paying bills.

Or more important, the shift work system in steel. The schedule of almost all production workers calls for working a different shift every week. It's 3 to 11 this week; and 11 to 7 next week;

and 7 to 3 the third week. And the day-off comes different each week.

Now, how does a man organize his time that way? How does he lead any decent family life? How does he sleep?

The answer to all three, in most cases, is, "He doesn't." The results are anxiety, fatigue, trouble.

**MAKING A LIVING** in steel today is tough for most workers. The incentive bonus system drives them—so that they can make out, economically. Many who don't get bonuses are trying to get them. Others fight for overtime and a sixth day's work.

Do you wonder that heart disease is such a killer in steel these days?

When the recent five-day strike at Inland Steel ended, William Barno, a charging cranesman in the No. 1 open hearth, reported back for work on the midnight shift.

The 48-year-old Barno had worked for Inland 30 years—but this was the end. He suddenly pitched forward on the dressing room floor—dead.

The story is well known in the mills here. It's murder, all right. And the motive is profits.

## What's Ahead in the Country's Steel Industry

### High Profits Through Mass Layoffs

Following is the leading editorial in a recent issue of "High Carbon Truth," monthly publication for steel workers, issued by the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

WITH the beginning of the new year the newspapers and airways have been filled with predictions as to what the new year will bring to the American people. The editors of the "High Carbon Truth" therefore felt it timely to present to its readers an overall picture as to the outlook for the steelworkers and their families.

In doing so we have made a careful study of the situation in steel, including the year-end statements of the heads of the biggest steel companies.

What does all this add up to?

1. All major steel companies report that 1952 has been one of the most profitable years in steel history, despite the two-months steel strike.

Thus, Avery C. Adams reports that the Pittsburgh Steel Co. made a "modest" profit of 24 percent. And W. Cordes Snyder, Jr., states that despite the strike shut-down of the five Blaw-Knox company plants, they still were able to chalk up a "record breaking profit" in 1952. Equally jubilant about their profit showing were Fairless, Morell and Weir.

2. A study of these year-end statements reveals that since the start of the Korean war, in June, 1950, steel production capacity has increased by 19½ million tons. Heading the parade is U.S. Steel, whose Morristown plant alone enlarged their capacity by nearly 2,000,000 yearly. J&L spent \$420,000,000 on their expansion program and have increased their capacity by 1,700,000 tons. National Steel, the most recently formed steel combine, boasts of having doubled its capacity since the end of the war to over 6,000,000 tons yearly. And so it goes for the others.

WHAT DOES all this juicy profit-taking, increased capacity and productivity mean for the steelworker in 1953?

All the year-end statements agree that production will probably go on full force during the first part of the year. But as



for the rest of 1953—here is where their optimism suddenly takes a nose-dive.

Thus, W. W. Sebald, president of Armco Steel Corp., predicts that "the operating rate of the steel industry will be somewhat lower." The main reason for this he ascribes to the fact that "the ability of the foreign countries to produce steel is also growing, so little American steel will be needed abroad."

Here is what Ben Fairless of U.S. Steel sees in the crystal ball: "By mid-1953 production will catch up with demand and we shall be engaged in a normal and healthy state of competitive selling."

The basis for Admiral Morell's optimism is the election of Eisenhower which, he says, "augurs well for the future," and he adds that "it is inconceivable that the industry will operate at the maximum capacity in the future."

For whom does all this "augur well"? What do all these carefully worded pronouncements mean for the steelworkers?

The Pittsburgh Press makes this very clear when it states very coldbloodedly—

"When supply tops demand, perhaps in the latter half of 1953, old high-cost mills will be cooled off without much

hurt to steel earnings." How comforting to know that the steel monopolies can cool-off their high-cost mills and still make a handsome profit. As a matter of fact the steel companies have shown repeatedly that they can operate well below capacity and still make record-breaking profits.

Even in the grim depression days when steel was working at 30 percent of capacity Admiral Morell didn't have to go hungry for a single day and was never even threatened with eviction.

But what happens to the steelworkers when the plants cool off? They will be cooled off too, together with the high-cost furnaces.

The fact is that in 1952, with a 93 million ton output, the steel industry was able to fully meet all the needs of the domestic market as well as the demands of the arms industry and foreign export. With capacity up to 116 million tons and with expansion continuing space into 1953, even if the demand for steel should be as great as last year's, where will the customers be found for the additional 27 million tons?

BUT THE OUTLOOK is for a considerably smaller market (Continued on page 14)

## On the Way

### Negroes Have the Promises But Dixiecrats Have Power

By ARNER W. BERRY

**THE DIXIECRAT BIRDS** which Eisenhower cultivated during his campaign for election have come home to roost in Washington. Their presence is indicated by the President's hesitation to appoint Negroes to any of the non-Cabinet posts requiring Senate approval.

This Presidential coyness is irritating Negro Republicans no end, according to reports in the Negro press. And the news is that Negro Republican leaders have their hands full in attempting to prevent an open rebellion over the issue of jobs for Negroes.

Louis Lautier, Washington columnist for the Baltimore Afro-American, observed that "notes of discord are coming from colored Republicans." Protests, Lautier wrote, are coming from the "more progressive element" who are "demanding a share of the big and juicy political plums."

JUST AFTER EISENHOWER was elected, Lautier had predicted he would name four Negro federal judges—one in New York's Southern District, one in the Illinois Northern District (Chicago), one in Philadelphia and another to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In addition, Lautier said Eisenhower might name a Negro as one of his administrative assistants.

Lautier's predictions were based upon his connections with leading Negro Republicans. These Republicans, in turn, based their hopes upon the weak promises made by Eisenhower during the campaign.

For example, the Pittsburgh Courier reported (Sept. 13, 1952) that Eisenhower told the Chicago Republican leader Edgar G. Brown:

"With respect to the appointment of a Negro to any place, I would say this: I will search the qualifications needed to serve the United States well and if, in a particular field, you can find someone . . . I should very much like to do such a thing. Make no mistake, I said Negro men. I meant it in the generic sense, the Negro race."

This jumbled piece of straddling came in answer to the question: Would you appoint a Negro to your cabinet, if elected. The Pittsburgh Courier, an enthusiastic supporter of Eisenhower during the campaign, blew the story up in a frontpage play under the head: "Ike May Put Negro In Cabinet If Elected."

LAST WEEK THE COURIER had to report doubts among the Negro Republicans of getting even the meager percentage of jobs which were obtained during the Truman Administration. (The out-going regime placed Negroes in 50 of the 1,000-odd non-Cabinet jobs with an annual salary of more than \$6,000.)

John L. Clark, the Courier's political analyst who was full force for Eisenhower, had to report Negro Republicans are getting the run around in Washington on the matter of appointments. The excuse given by Eisenhower lieutenants, according to Clark, "has been the inability of the patronage committee to meet."

Clark writes that "Republicans in the ranks" reject this explanation, since clearance has already been given to Dixiecrat appointees and time has been found "for other types of conferences." According to Clark, the rank-and-file Negro Republicans are becoming aware of the role played by the Dixiecrats who now share power in Washington with the Eisenhower clique.

"POSSIBLE ROADBLOCKS" against the appointment of Negroes, writes Clark, are pointed out by critical Negro Republicans as being "Ohio's Senator Robert A. Taft and his ultra-conservative followers, South Carolina's Governor James F. Byrnes, Texas' Governor Allen Shivers, and Virginia Senator Harry Flood Byrd."

Lautier asks, in the light of Eisenhower's record to date: "Can it be that Eisenhower is even to the right of Taft?"

Here we have Republicans and Democrats—The Afro-American was for the Democratic Presidential nominee—expressing unity on the question of demanding more representation of Negroes in government.

They are discussing it at the clubhouse and patronage level, it is true. But the question concerns every Negro and every worker. For bound up with this issue is the question of taxation without representation and in the matter of the federal judiciary it affects the very foundations of justice in this country.

THIS ISSUE WILL HAVE to be taken out of the hands of the political machines and made a political issue of the workers and the Negro people. We can no longer be satisfied with a judiciary padded with reactionaries and a governmental machine run exclusively by those who are rich and white. This fight for Negro appointees in government is a continuation of the fight for Negro representation in public office. And the stage is set for a united fight.

### BAREFOOT BOYS

Charles K. Wilson says that General Motors doesn't want to make a lot of money out of the defense program, and that they didn't make a lot of money out of World War II, either. However, GM profits in World War II were \$3,274,673,000. Profits in 1951 were one and one-half billion. Negative?

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

## A Worker at Campbell's Tells How They Won Out

CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor, *The Worker*:

The workers in the Campbell Soup plant are nobody's tools. We just came through a history-making election in our Local 80A Packinghouse CIO. We asserted our right to select our own officers and run our own union in the interests of the membership.

To do this some 2,000 workers stood up against these attacks, combined and timed to strengthen the hand of the company:

1. T-H frameup of our business agent Anthony Valentino.

2. A decertification order by the NLRB.

3. Front page editorial attacks by the Camden Courier-Post.

4. Open intervention by Father Sharkey—chaplain of South Jersey ACTU—including implied threat of excommunication for Catholics who voted for the administration slate.

5. Campaigning by political henchmen of Mayor Brunner, and Police Commissioner Aaron against the administration slate.

6. Campaigning by foremen and some work leaders against the administration.

7. An ACTU sponsored slate.

The administration won because they were identified with the gains made over a period of years, and because they put forward a program of struggle against the company, or wage increases, fight against speedup, FEP, defeat of T-H attacks, etc.

However, the close vote (1400 opposition) shows that a sizeable minority of our members were confused as to what the real issues were in the election. A majority of the white workers, who voted, opposed the administration. While all the other reasons given above were mainly responsible it is true that the administration also con-

tributed to this confusion. In the following way:

1. Tendencies for a few top leaders to speak without consulting the members as though they had the membership in their back pockets.

2. Occasional hesitancy to fight the company on some issues. Example: The business agent and president's support of company proposal to extend retirement age from 65 to 67. (membership voted this down).

Or the failure to develop a fighting approach on the firing of Bill Walls, militant Negro shop steward. Rank and file leadership was responsible for the only demonstrative action on this case.

3. Failure to consistently fight to win white workers, on the basis of their own self interest, to fight Negro discrimination.

4. Stirring up members along factional lines instead of the approach of uniting everybody to fight the company.

5. Some of our top officers just don't seem to learn that you can't fight red-baiting with a special brand of red baiting of your own.

In the period since the election, the company has continued to turn on the heat; increased speedup, staggered 7-day work week, (to provide uninterrupted production), tightening up of vicious company rules system, constant harassment and provoking of stewards.

Our members showed in the election that they are willing, ready and want to fight the company. We expect, and intend to get fighting leadership from our officers and stewards. By united struggle we will be able to hold on to the gains we made, and to go forward.

Sincerely,  
A Campbell Soup Worker.

Need to Be Stung  
By Young "Wasp"

New York, N. Y.  
Will you please pass this along to "The Wasp." I want him to know how very much appreciated is his reporting: "the guts to fight for what we believe in," in *The Worker*, Feb. 8.

We oldsters need to be stung by young "wasp"—into more courageous action for peace and democracy.

And when "the Wasp" writes so well, and so bravely—he puts shame a good many older, so-called "professional" writers, doesn't he?

Good luck, Wasp! Keep on writing and biting! N. P.

Courage of the  
Smith Act Victims

New York, N. Y.  
After witnessing the frameup trials of the 13 defendants, one cannot help but admire these splendid people. The teachers of Marxism-Leninism who courageously stood up before a class judge and actually put him and the prosecution on trial—and so will it be before the Highest Court—the people who want peace and security.

We must fight to release all the victims of the vicious Smith Act, so these leaders and teachers of the working people could help us and guide us to a higher system of democracy which is socialism. B. D.

Likes the New  
Sports Page

New York  
The full page every Sunday is a wonderful feature—and definitely an improvement over the limited sports space in *The Worker* in the past.—I. S.

## "QUOTES" FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

## Sound Warnings Against the GOP Gang

(By Federated Press)

Public Risk and  
Private Gain

Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.) and Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich.) have voted consistently against permitting the government to clear slums, help middle-income groups obtain cooperative housing or control rents. . . . But last week Capehart introduced a bill providing \$500 million increase in the amount of loans which the Treasury guarantees private builders. Wolcott, too, favors the extra gravy for the industry, which would get all the profits while Uncle Sam takes all the risks.

AFL News-Reporter

## How Much Defense?

How much defense are we getting from the program of granting accelerated tax writeoffs to corporations for building new plants and equipment? The Wall Street Journal reported . . . two-thirds of the (steel industry) expansion was devoted to building facilities for turning out light steels for civilian use. . . . It seems the American people have been rooked. They thought they were buying industrial plants for defense purposes. Instead big business treated the grants as special privilege gifts to provide them with an advantage over any possible competition. We doubt whether the Eisenhower administration or the Congress will do anything about this scandal. After all, we now have a big business administration.

composed principally of officers of corporations which enjoyed huge tax writeoffs for plant expansion.

Rochester Labor News

People Should Be  
Told This

Sen. Capehart (R-Ind.) introduces a bill to "preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls." That sounds fine, but what the bill would really do is turn the American people's Niagara river over to the private "power trust" and keep Uncle Sam from building a public-owned plant to produce a vast amount of cheap electricity. The fake "scenic beauty" bill is also sponsored by Sen. Martin (R-Pa.) and Congressman Miller (R-N.Y.)

Labor (Railroad Brotherhoods)

Conflict Of Interest  
Nothing New Here

Throughout the war and post-war period, especially since the government began spending billions on its defense buildup, representatives of big business, General Motors officials being conspicuous among them, have held key posts at the Pentagon and elsewhere in Washington. About the only difference (Charles) Wilson's appointment makes is that now the head man himself has come to town. This is reminiscent of the time J. P. Morgan moored his yacht in the Potomac and a wise old Senator observed, "Now the government has moved to Washington."

United Mine Workers Journal

## Taft-Hartley Law

The serious business of buckling down to formulate a legislation program seems to be getting under way in Washington, D.C. In the forefront, from the standpoint of organized labor, is the series of amendments offered by Sen. Robert A. Taft to change the Taft-Hartley law. Indications are that this controversial measure will wind up in an entirely different form, probably with a new name, even. A rose by any

other name, however, would smell just as sweet, and no matter what handle is placed on the Taft-Hartley law it is bound to be odious to organized labor.

San Diego Labor Leader

Watch Your Watch,  
The GOP's In Town

This talk of freeing the Chinese "liberal" government in Formosa—which will lead to an attack on the Chinese mainland—is connected with Chinese

markets. The American investing classes have sunk a lot of solid dollars in lots of things besides teaching the Holy Writ, and these things include copper, telegraph wires and other telephone and telegraph equipment, ship lines, airline lines, automobile assembly, oil markets. . . . The GOP is still the party of the big industrialists of the United Kingdom and the U. S. It is as much the party of the Dutch diamond slavers in South Africa as of the great oil cartels of the UK and the U. S.

The Pilot  
(National Maritime Union)

## Taft Moves In

Sen. Taft's proposed changes in the anti-labor law he co-sponsored have been described by the CIO's legal department as "completely inadequate" to transform the law into a workable and sensible instrument designed to enhance labor-management relations. . . . Taft also has jockeyed himself into an extremely favorable position by assuming the chairmanship of the Senate labor subcommittee which will shortly open hearings on proposed changes in his law. As the chairman he will be able to exercise strong veto powers over all amendments he opposes. This means, therefore, that there is little hope that the committee will draft acceptable amendments, and that the much-needed changes will have to be fought for on the floors of the Senate and the House.

The Advocate (Amalgamated Clothing Workers)

The First 30 Days  
Of Pres. Eisenhower

By ROB F. HALL

THE American people have now endured Eisenhower's first 30 days. These were the days which began with Eisenhower's inaugural warning that we must be "willing . . . to accept whatever sacrifices may be required" for the war drive. Ten days later he announced his new Far Eastern policy which involved launching Chiang Kai-shek in a war on the Chinese people—a policy which was immediately recognized here and abroad as containing the danger of spreading the Korean War.

Simultaneously he served notice of his intention of formally repudiating the Yalta treaty which bound the U.S., the Soviet Union and England to collective work for a stable world peace.

IN THIS SAME SPEECH, Eisenhower declared the policy of "government paternalism" with respect to labor-management disputes would be ended—thus preparing the agencies of government for their "neutral" role in strike struggles in which the big corporations would be encouraged to use unlimited trickery, force and violence to smash trade unions.

And under Eisenhower's benign guidance, Congressional hearings on Taft-Hartley changes opened on Capitol Hill with a Democrat urging a law to prohibit industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strikes.

The general lifted wage controls—which was all to the good—but at the same time he ordered price ceilings abolished on thousands of items essential to the budgets of low-income families.

Then, on Feb. 11, the general announced his refusal to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, thereby passing the death sentence on this heroic couple.

Every move of these 30 days has been directed toward war, toward the further entrenchment of big business in absolute power, and toward the weakening of labor and the undermining of the standards of living of the people.

If these, then, are the events of the first 30 days, what lies in store for American labor and the people?

Clearly the danger is great and the need for unity in action on the part of labor and the people is even greater.

IN THE DAYS AHEAD, workers and all Americans need *The Worker*. They need it for the information it will carry on Eisenhower's secret and open plans for the suppression of the people. They need it for guidance in conducting the essential resistance to this fascist program. They need it for the courage and confidence and inspiration it will give them in facing these problems.

For these reasons I hope that you, the reader, will sit down now and send your \$2.50 in for a year's sub to the paper. Get your friend, your neighbor, your shopmate, to do likewise.

## The Worker SPORTS

RUSSIANS HOPE FOR MORE SPORT MEETS WITH US

## Our Reporter Gets Story Behind Olympic Showing

By JOSEPH CLARK

WHEN Jeremiah T. Mahoney launched the AAU's \$500,000 campaign under the slogan, "We must beat Russia," I thought it would be a good idea to see how Soviet sport officials felt about international games. So I sought an interview with a representative of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sports of the Soviet Union.

Mikhail M. Peslyak, big, burly 36-year-old vice president of the Committee received me in his office and told me to "fire away." I mentioned the Mahoney statement and asked how Soviet sportsmen viewed their participation in international competitions, such as the Olympics.

"When our sportsmen went to Helsinki," Peslyak said, "they did not go to beat the U. S. or any other particular country. They went to demonstrate their achievements in sports and to establish friendly contacts and comradeship relations with sportsmen of other countries. Of course a sports meet is a contest and each participant tries to win. But good sportsmen will participate in such contests in a spirit of friendship and internationalism."

I MENTIONED the slogan Daily Worker sport writer Lester Rodney had suggested in this connection: "May the better team win, and I hope we're the better team." Peslyak nodded his agreement vigorously and said, "that's in the spirit of good sportsmanship."

Peslyak was quite anxious to elaborate on how Soviet athletes feel about international competition and he continued:

"Soviet people consider physical culture and sports as part of our general culture. They develop health and also good moral qualities, such as courage, stamina, ability to withstand adversity. The further advantage of international games is that they help strengthen friendship among the nations. International meets help raise the technique and level of athletic attainment. They also bring athletes together and stimulate cultural relations among different peoples."

HAVE THERE BEEN any contacts between Soviet and foreign athletes since the Olympic Games? I asked.

The Soviet spokesman listed some meets that have taken place recently or which are scheduled for the near future. After the Olympic Soviet gymnasts visited Austria and the German Democratic Republic. The world championship volleyball games were held in Moscow with some 18 foreign teams participating. Visitors included the French, Indians, Finns, Lebanese, Israelis, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, etc.

An international woman's chess tournament was held in Moscow with visiting teams from the U. S., Britain, France, Holland, Argentina and the people's democracies. Swedish skaters were here recently for races with Soviet skaters. (Whenever he mentions a meet Peslyak says, "a comradely meet.") Figure skaters came from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A Soviet hockey team is leaving for Norway soon and Norwegian speed skaters have been invited to compete in Moscow. Soon a Soviet skating team meets the Finns in Helsinki and a Soviet woman's skating team goes to Norway in a few days.

"Our international contacts are growing," Peslyak stressed, "and



WHEN GOOD SPORTS MET: Otar Korkilia, left, center on the Soviet Olympic basketball team, and Clyde Lovellette, center on the US team, make friends with a young Finnish fan after the great basketball finale. The US team won by 9 points over the Soviet runner-ups who won 11, lost only to us.

there hasn't been any lull since the Olympics."

"There are 14 colleges training experts in physical culture and sports in the USSR," Peslyak said, "as well as 40 junior colleges devoted to the same kind of education. In a single year, 1951, these schools graduated 4,000 experts."

HOW does he account for the good showing of Soviet athletes at the Olympics? I asked, and noted that many Americans were surprised to see how well the Russians were doing, not only in gymnastics, but also in track and field, basketball, boxing, etc.

"Primarily because we have mass participation in sports," he replied. "We could have chosen another path. We could have selected just the most promising athletes, the strongest, most skillful youth, and concentrated on getting outstanding athletes from among such a group." Peslyak shook his head negatively and said with great emphasis: "that would have been the wrong path, politically and morally. Not only that, it's not the way to develop the best individual athletes. Only if millions participate in sports can you have a reservoir from which outstanding individual athletes will arise."

Peslyak compared Soviet sport progress with things under the old Tsarist regime in Russia. There were no facilities at all for working people to participate in sports. And when the old capitalist regime sent a team to the Olympics in 1912 it ended up in one of the last places.

Now he mentioned the new stadium for 100,000 spectators in Leningrad, and others finished in cities all over the Soviet map. He spoke of the new velodrome being built in Moscow the big ski jumps going up in the Urals as well as on Lenin Hills.

At all the sites of the grand construction works of communism, on

MOSCOW, USSR.

## on the SCOREBOARD

By LESTER RODNEY

## Terry Moore Was Wrong About Stanky...

THEY'RE HEADING for the spring training camps, believe it or not this February morning. Baseball is not the half-year on, half-year off business some think of it as. The only clean months off for the big leaguer are October (if they're not in the World Series), November, December and January. Come mid-February and it's pack up and git.

There's lots of pennant hopefulness this time of the year. In the National League, Charley Dressen, Leo Durocher, Eddie Stanky and Steve O'Neill are thinking of the pennant and maybe even Chicago's Phil Cavaretta.

Let's bring the cameras in a bit on the third manager mentioned, Edward Raymond Stanky, heading for St. Petersburg, Fla., where he has a hopeful rendezvous with Stan Musial and a mess of formidable pitching.

The five foot eight inch Stanky, who will celebrate his 36th birthday with the season in its September home stretch, starts his second year as a big league pilot. In '52 he brought the Cards in third, 8½ behind, a distinct improvement over their prior year's fortunes. It was generally agreed that he had earned his spurs.

There was one dissenting vote, however. It was cast by Terry Moore, a former Card outfielder who served as coach under Stanky and whose parting words as he changed his avocation after the season were "He is not temperamentally fit to be a manager . . . when the Cards lost a game he acted more like a nine year old than a grown man."

AS A BALLPLAYER, Stanky was the kind they usually talk about as "managerial timber." He was alert, aggressive, shrewd, imaginative, and rallied his teammates no matter what the score or standing of the teams. He was the unreasonable never-give-up kid of the sandlots, snarling and spitting defiance and finally crying when losing.

It was said of him that he "couldn't hit, couldn't throw and couldn't field." This was an exaggeration and got a little silly after a while. If he couldn't do any of those things he would never have reached the majors no matter how flaming his determination.

However, it is certainly true that he made the most of whatever talents he had. He knew he was no slinger at bat, so he perfected the ability to hold back the bat when the pitch was just that trifling off the plate, the ability of perfect concentration in out-duelling the pitcher and wrangling these walks which are indeed "as good as a hit" for a leadoff man.

In the field, he knew he was no gazelle afoot, so he was a ceaseless student of position play, of possibilities and probabilities when this kind of hitter was up with this or that count against him against this or that kind of pitcher. Let's not forget that he also happened to be remarkably sure handed. When he got his glove on something, it stuck.

In other words, Stanky was thoroughly realistic about himself and his abilities. Which is why he was never crushed when he was yanked for a pinch hitter with two out in the ninth inning and two on in a big World Series game at Brooklyn—and the pinch hitter, Cookie Lavagetto, banged a his glove on something, it stuck.

TO WIND things up I asked Peslyak what feelings they have about relations with American athletes at the Olympics. He said the fraternization between Soviet and American sportsmen was fine, and in all such contacts there was "friendship and good feeling." He recalled especially the comradery between the crew teams of both countries.

For the future, Peslyak said, Soviet sports people look forward to closer relations and to real friendly contact between Soviet and American athletes and all other sportsmen of the world.

oric double to turn an apparent Yankee no-hitter into a Dodger victory. (Did you remember it was Stanky who was pinch hit for?)

STANKY DIDN'T PLAY much last year because he knew that he was not good enough to force either 2nd baseman Red Schoendienst or fast coming shortstop Solly Hemus to the bench (he could have played 2nd and moved Schoendienst to short). You can be sure manager Stanky calculated player Stanky's assets and possibilities of helping the Cards as coldly as if the latter were an unknown rookie.

So the 1951 season was his last real year as a ballplayer. And the last stickout memory of him in action that comes to mind is on a Saturday in the Polo Grounds during the World Series with the Yanks. It was the 5th inning and big Vic Raschi fanned Hearn for the first out. Stanky wangled himself a base on balls and a moment later was chugging toward 2nd in a surprise attempt to steal. Into the waiting glove of Phil Rizzuto like a bullet came the good throw from catcher Berra, well in time, in the press we marked the out.

Stanky slid in a cloud of dust and suddenly an amazed roar went up as the ball seemed to jump from Rizzuto's glove into short center field. Up got the angel-faced Stanky to make 3rd, and before the inning was over the unsettled Raschi had blown sky high and the Giants had scored a big five runs. Later Rizzuto said "so and so" had kicked the ball deftly right of his glove, as he slid in. The Yanks fumed but the ump said there was nothing whatsoever illegal involved. Let's not talk about the ethics of the matter right now. The point is it was something the guy thought up as he slid to help win the game—and that was Ed Stanky!

The will to win is a fact in competitive sports. Professional athletes want to win to make more money, and the good ones also LIKE to win. Take a bunch of football players from Pennsylvania who play for a Georgia school. If you portray them only as hired mercenaries you miss a big point. They win a close tough game and they jump for joy and pound each other's back in the spirit of well done. It's not just the subsidies. High spirited athletes like to get the most out of their abilities and play for a successful unit. I submit that this spirit—though not its exploitation for an owners' profit—will be a permanent feature under any social system.

In the meanwhile, as baseball is played in our big leagues, Terry Moore may be right in what he says, but he is also wrong. Stanky is temperamentally equipped to be a good manager. It is no accident that he played on a pennant winner in Brooklyn in 1947, on Boston in 1948 and on the Giants in 1951. The fabric of all those victories contained part of his will to win, and his ability to infuse others with that spirit.

The fact is that the more you hate to lose the better manager you have to be.

## The Worker

President — Joseph Dornan; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Headley

Editor: Marshall, Brown, Daniels and Foylson

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

THE WORKER

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

THE WORKER

	1 Month	3 Months	1 Year
1 Month	\$4.75	\$14.25	\$57.00
3 Months	\$14.25	\$42.75	\$171.00
1 Year	\$57.00	\$171.00	\$684.00

## Mothers Write on Problems of Home, School, Children and Peace

## How to 'Find Time'

Dear Editor:

In her letter in your Feb. 8th issue on the problems of caring for home and children and having no time for progressive activity, "Mother Worker" herself shows one answer to this pressing problem. Although her husband, she writes, is "far more considerate than many, and very sympathetic as to my burdens (boldface mine), there is no question about the fact that his voluntary work is more important than mine."

Pardon me, but there is a question, and a very big one! Why is his work so much more important? Because he occupies a position of leadership in his organization? A post which he won through years of activity, in which he was elected by workers whose respect and trust he had won.

Then let's face some facts. Even before this man was married it was easier for him to win leadership than it was for a woman—because it is always harder for women to overcome prejudice and win recognition as leaders by men (and other women too), even in progressive organizations. After he was married, and after the children came, he could keep on with his activity—because he was able to keep his wife in the position of domestic worker in his own home! I don't mean he did it consciously, but it was part of the pattern of our society which he has apparently not thought of challenging.

So now he is very busy, bur-

dened with many responsibilities—and he can't help with the shopping on Saturdays, or take the kids off his wife's hands so she can go to Washington for the Rosenberg picket line. But "What about her responsibilities?"

What about the crucial importance of giving her a chance to work in her ALP, Tenants Council, union, or neighborhood women's club or church group, because of the special contribution she can make in involving other women in these struggles? Has this man overlooked the fact that women make up half the human race, and that without their help, all the work he is killing himself over won't bear fruit? How can you have working-class unity without the women in that class, the women workers, and the wives, mothers and sisters of workers?

Has this woman thought over her problem and discussed it with her husband from this angle? And if so, when is he going to realize that his responsibilities as a progressive leader don't stop at his own door, that the way he lives at home affects the work he is doing in his organization?

I feel sure that if this couple will tackle this problem together, from the point of view of the need for bringing women into the fight for peace and security today, they can work it out, and add to the strength of the working-class to just that degree.

ANNE S.

## NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

I would like to protest against "the biggest air raid test New York ever had." Not enough can be said against this sham war orientation needlessly drilled into the citizens, and as a mother my concern is especially on the effect on children.

My daughter has not heard talk of war, bombs and air-raids, in our home, but still too much of it has been pumped into her mind through the radio, television, movies, school drills and comics, so that when she heard the sirens screaming and the jet planes droning low over New York she became frightened. Here is a bit of what happened and my attempts to pacify her. I hope it will help other mothers in similar situations, and perhaps others can give suggestions.

"Mommy, what's that?" she asked, hearing the jet plane and the siren.

"Only an airplane, dear," I answered.

"But why is it so loud?"

"Because it's a jet plane. It's all right."

"There it is again! Mommy, mommy, it's an air-raid." She becomes terrified.

"It's nothing, darling. They're just testing the sirens."



the table or you'll be killed. Suppose a bomb falls? Oh, I don't want my mommy to die! (Starts to cry).

I take her in my arms and explain. "But Linda, darling, really, it's only a make-believe test to see if the sirens work. (I laugh and cajole her). Look, darling. I've told you before, the people who own the gun factories, make a lot of money. They want to make everyone think of war so they'll be able to make more guns and make more money. That's why they want air-raid drills. It's just make-believe, darling. There's not going to be a war if people like your parents keep on doing all they can to stop it. And you must not get scared just because they want you to."

"Oh, mommy, mommy. I'm afraid. It's a real air raid. Put on the radio and you'll see."

"Darling, it's just a test, really. It's nothing." (I put on the radio, which blares forth. "Bomb has been dropped on . . . Street. Pedestrians must clear the sidewalks. All cars stopped. . . . This terrifies Linda more.)

"Mommy, see, it is real. We'll be killed if a bomb falls. We must get under the table. (Creeps under the coffee table). Mommy, get down, get under

—A MOTHER.

## WOMAN TODAY

## How a Family in Moscow Marked the New Year

It occurred to Howard Fast during the recent holiday season that his daughter Rachael and his son, Johnnie, would like to know how the children in the Soviet Union celebrated the New Year. His letter to Ruth Clark, wife of our Moscow correspondent, Joseph Clark, elicited a response which so pleased the Fast children that Howard thought that young people in the families of other Worker readers ought also to have it. Despite the fact that it is somewhat out of season now (or is the Yuletide spirit ever out of season) we are happy to print the letter below.—Woman's Page Editor.

MOSCOW, Jan. 19

Dear Howard:

We are very happy at the idea of writing about how Muscovites celebrated the arrival of the New Year.

There is nothing like a good solid old year behind you to make the celebration of the new one particularly joyous—and everyone agrees that '52 was a banner year for the Soviet people.

So as I say, everyone was in a holiday mood. For weeks before, the stores were packed with people buying gifts. You can't possibly imagine the improvement in quality and variety just in the two years I've been here. And the amount of money being spent and the numbers of people buying are almost unbelievable.

It's a darn nice feeling, too, to know that you're not being stuck with a lot of junk put out just for the holiday and that on the following day the same things will cost half as much.

Starting a week before New Year's you'd walk down the streets and the avenues would look like forests . . . there'd be so many people carrying their Xmas trees (or Yolkas as they call them here). There is practically not a family with kids which doesn't put up a tree.

IN OUR FAMILY, the holiday started officially with the



Grandfather Frost, as children call Santa Claus in the Soviet Union stands at this toy counter in a store.

Yolka party at Andy's kindergarten, where the kids put on a program for the parents. It was charming and done with such sweetness and good taste. The kids all wore costumes, put on a little sick, and of course there was an enormous and beautifully decorated tree—but best of all was to watch the kids dance and sing.

There are just no words to adequately describe how Russian kids dance and sing. One is more graceful than the next,

they all have enormous flair, are completely unself-conscious—and dance with complete abandonment and joy. I, of course, think my boy is nothing short of a genius in most respects but in all honesty, I must admit that when you see him dance next to a Russian kid, there's something quite different about it.

New Year's Eve, we, like everyone else, decorated the tree . . . (but unlike all other families, my kids, also hung up stockings; there is no such tradition here) and during the night Grandpa Frost (our Santa Claus) and his girl, the Snow Maiden, delivered the presents.

For the following ten days there were special performances for kids every single day at every single theatre, plus yolkas at all the concert halls, palaces of culture, circus, etc., averaging three or four times a day. My own personal guess is that about one million kids get to at least one of these performances.

WE TOOK OUR KIDS to the Yolka celebration at the House of Trade Unions. The whole place is converted into a child's world (incidentally, it is for kids—and not for parents, we just sneaked in). They have magnificently trained crews of people to work with the kids, organize them, etc., and the main program is a combination of watching and participating.

There is no feeling that because it is a program for kids, it has to be either childish or inferior. On the contrary, the greatest talent in the country is mobilized especially for these concerts. At the one we attended, they had stars from the Bolshoi Theatre, top opera singers, the best gymnasts, etc. But here, too, the best part of the thing are the kids, how they join in, the splendid combination of complete enthusiasm with just the right degree of discipline. What a rich country this will be when the current generations of kids grow up. And the good feeling—that



Children arrange flowers for a holiday celebration in the Soviet Union, and (below) learning to embroider at one of the children's own clubs in Moscow.



this is for all kids, that there are no rich kids, no poor kids, no favored kids, no underprivileged kids—but children, millions of them, with the whole bright future ahead of them. Believe me, I am not the envious type, but I never see something like this without envying every Soviet mother.

Tomorrow Joe and I are off for three days to Stalingrad. Feb. 2 will be 10 years since the

—RUTH

# Rosenberg Death Stay Spurs New Mercy Drive

(Continued from Page 1)  
White House telling of the enormous feeling in Western Europe for clemency.

The revelation that U. S. Attorney General James McGranery had suppressed this Pope's message completely, that neither Truman nor Eisenhower knew of it. The suppression was so complete that there is no record of the Papal message in the files of the Department of Justice. This could only mean that the White House had not been informed either of the pleas made by Europe's leaders, or of other vital data in the case. What else has been suppressed in this notorious case, millions were asking this week.

To make sure that his interest in the case could not be mistaken, Pope Pius sent a second message "directly," as his Apostolic Delegate in Washington stated, to the President.

Noted lawyer, John Finerty, who defended Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti, entered the case as associate counsel for the Rosenbergs with Emanuel Bloch. Finerty wrote to the Circuit Court judges that the conviction of the Rosenbergs had been obviously achieved with perjured testimony.

More than 2,000 persons marched in a three-hour vigil before the White House last Saturday urging reconsideration by President Eisenhower in view of the fact that McGranery had suppressed the message of the spiritual leader of the world's Catholics. The vigil was continuing on an around-the-clock basis.

A new vigil of 10,000 was expected on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, in Washington, it was announced by the National Committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Entire families, including children, were urged to come to Washington on Monday to plead for reconsideration of the clemency plea.

THE REAL AIM of the kill-the-Rosenbergs drive was seen in the national broadcast of Fulton J. Lewis, Jr., NAM spokesman, who wanted that the death penalty should be thought of in connection with many New Dealers "like Henry Agard Wallace" and others "who betrayed America in high places." Lewis' call for a search of the government files for new victims among the Roosevelt New Dealers was broadcast Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 7 p.m.

West Europe, far from being quieted by Eisenhower's blunt refusal to grant clemency, reacted with new anger. French public opinion was typically expressed by the left-of-center weekly, *Combat*, which said editorially of Eisenhower

"Europe will know from now on what his smile really means."

Our heartfelt sympathy to  
GLADYS  
on the death of her  
MOTHER  
—Friends in Oceanhill

Fur Workers Resort  
(Interracial) White Lake, N. Y.  
RESERVE NOW!  
Washington's Birthday  
To February 23

Top in Entertainment . . . Winter Sports . . . Check full of holiday special . . . a day to day native atmosphere assures pleasure ahead if you make plans now . . . Limited accommodations

THE WORKERS' RESORT  
White Lake, N. Y. 14886

For information, write: THE WORKERS' RESORT, White Lake, N. Y. 14886

or wire: 1 Union Square, New York City

## The Rosenbergs Can Be Saved!

### Here's What to Do . . .

WORLD OPINION has entered from death?

That is the meaning of the Pope's second message to the White House Saturday after his December message was shamefully suppressed in the Department of Justice.

That is also the meaning of the fact that the Circuit Court of Appeals has granted a stay of execution to allow a new appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Rosenbergs can be saved

The people can do it if they get into this fight as never before. We urge:

• Full support for the Clemency Vigil Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, at Washington, D.C.

• Messages to President Eisenhower urging reconsideration.

• Visits to all unions, priests, rabbis, and officials citing the Pope's message and the Circuit Court opinion that the Rosenbergs deserve a new trial.

## Alert Labor for Political Action

(Continued from Page 2)  
on both parties if we're active on a year-round basis instead of sparking a flurry of activity just before election day."

The recent Illinois CIO state convention also spoke in terms of influencing the selections of the two old parties, but added:

"Failing to obtain candidates acceptable to CIO from either major party, we should consider the possibility of running independent candidates."

And then, there has been the mounting sentiment in CIO here, voiced strongly this week by the UAW-CIO Harvester Local 6 in Melrose Park, for a third party.

The right-led local called for "a

clear break" with the two old parties, stating that "to obtain further political victories there is only one road and that is the road to independent political action — a new party."

Regardless of the union's official approach to the question of political parties, rank-and-filers see the positive possibilities inherent in this new stress on political action.

• • •

MOST OF THE UNIONS here are pleading for mass support for these political action programs. Local union members are being urgently called upon to get into the legislative and electoral battles now.

In a plea for help, the UAW-CIO Electromotive local's PAC leader, Roy Clark, declared:

"Our work is cut out for us. We must keep a vigil watch on the new Congress and be prepared to fight back if they tamper with our contracts in any way. In order to do this, we must keep our local PAC committees activated as though every day is a new election campaign."

Maurice McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois PAC, this week alerted all unions here for action they will be called on to take on legislative issues.

"It might be a telegram that is needed to a Senator or Representative," he said, "a visit to one of them at home over a weekend, an evening meeting or a weekend conference. . . . Whatever request is necessary, it is important that the local unions follow through."

The CIO here has developed a variety of organizational forms to supplement its PAC work. Newly organized is a Committee on Civic Government to deal specifically with such problems as taxation, political corruption and local issues such as housing, schools, race relations.

AN IMPORTANT political arm of the CIO in Illinois is the highly-developed Community Services program. In every large local and community throughout the state, there are now workers trained as counsellors under this program, servicing the community in the fields of welfare, health, legal aid. In some Illinois towns the CIO Community Services Committee has done outstanding work in fighting for rent control, providing strike relief, improving the school system.

A CIO leader described this as "a good will organization providing real services that will certainly mean votes on election day for the candidates we support."

The focus is on local elections and on the congressional elections of next year. There is a growing "Stop Eisenhower" mood in the unions, however, the urgency to save the Rosenbergs will continue the heat, and the continued reaction by the new regime.

## Eisenhower Rules Out Tax Cut

(Continued from Page 2)

President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, on the subject of farm price supports.

Benson, in a series of speeches, has attacked the system of price supports by which prices to farmers have been maintained, and has indicated the Administration will get rid of them as soon as possible. Following the GOP platform, he declared the policy of the government would depend on the operation of the free market.

ASSAILING THIS POLICY, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the CIO Communications Union, declared:

"Shifting government policy from one of price support for farm products to one where individual farmers would again be victims of the pressures of powerful middlemen and produce speculators would depress living standards of American farmers and take them back to the depression years."

PROGRESSIVE farm spokesmen have never liked the present method of supporting prices by government buying of surpluses when prices begin to sag. They have advocated, instead, a system of farm production payments, or subsidies, so that price reductions could be passed always to the consumer.

Removal of all supports, however, is designed to drive the small farmer off the land and concentrate farming in the hands of the big finance capital-owned farms. This is the program advocated by the leading members of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture appointed by Eisenhower, the bulk of whose membership is composed of big businessmen.

The program does not help the consumer since food prices to the consumer are controlled by the speculators and food trust. Driving the farmers off the land increases the control of the monopolies.

## LIFTING OF CONTROLS

(Continued from Page 2)  
cent. After taxes.

AT LEAST ONE MEMBER of Eisenhower's millionaire cabinet had special reason to be happy. Robert T. Stevenson, secretary of the Army. It represented a second personal triumph within a few days.

First was his ratification for the Cabinet post despite the record of J. P. Stevenson Co., one of the country's largest textile firms. The company, aside from its brutal anti-labor, open shop history, had also blackjacked the government into paying exorbitant prices for material supplied to the armed forces. Stevenson is chairman of the board of directors of the company.

Second was the lifting of price controls. No company exulted more over this move than General Foods, the giant food processing trust. Stevenson is also the General Foods man in the millionaire Cabinet. He is a director of the giant food trust.

Excuse used by the Administration for lifting controls was that prices were leveling off with many items already below ceiling. The

natural question that arose then was: "Why the haste to remove controls even on those products that were not falling in price?" The answer obviously was the hope to revive climbing prices.

LABOR, meanwhile, was disturbingly silent about the price picture. The AFL News-Reporter implied disagreement with the idea that the inflationary danger was over. It said that "most experts" feel the price trend "will be definitely upward." But it took no stand for new price ceilings.

The CIO felt that the President should have "stand by" powers to reimpose controls on prices. But this position has not been pursued with much vigor since most union officials obviously feel standby controls in the hands of the Eisenhower-Taft setup will mean little for labor.

Both CIO and AFL have urged the maintenance of strong controls. They have not yet taken the same position on prices although it is the workers' families who are hit hardest by price hikes.

## Ben Davis

(Continued from Page 6)

"to go" when New Yorkers suffered beatings and other illegal treatment from "New York's Finest."

They were just such activities as those in defense of his constituents that provided the "evidence" for the government's charge of "conspiracy" against Davis.

In answer to the frameup, the Communist leader declared, "We are charged with conspiring to overthrow the government. That's a filthy lie. It is the GOVERNMENT that is conspiring to overthrow the PEOPLE of the U. S. by force and violence." But Ben Davis went to jail and was recently refused parole.

LAST WEEK, the Justice Department representatives admitted the truth of Davis' charge. McInerney asserted that in July, 1952 he agreed that his Department and the FBI would ignore the Federal laws and refuse to investigate and prosecute New York cops who violated the people's civil rights. New York Police Commissioner Monaghan sent his deputies, First Deputy Commissioner Fristenski and Chief Inspector Rothengast, to Washington to work out the conspiracy with Justice Department officials.

Attorney General McGranery

called off the deal when he left office in January, but Monaghan went to Washington himself last week to try to restore the agreement.

Although the New York NAACP has demanded that Monaghan be fired, Mayor Impellitteri refuses to act, referring all questions to Monaghan.

HARLEM'S Rep. Adam Clayton Powell demanded that Congress investigate the conspiracy, and Congress announced that the House Judicial Subcommittee would look into the matter. But Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), immediately indicated that a whitewash was in the making when he pointed out that Monaghan is one of his constituents and has "hotly denied" the conspiracy.

Councilman Earl Brown has promised to introduce a resolution asking the New York City Council "study" and "cast light on the Police Department's over-all policy in handling charges of police brutality."

But while the Congress "investigates" and the City Council "casts light" and Mayor Impellitteri refers the whole thing to Monaghan's public relations department, Ben Davis and his comrades sit in jail. And at least four admitted conspirators walk about unfettered and draw a total of \$53,500 a year in tax-paid salaries.

## PLAN YOUR SUMMER NOW!

WHY sleep, shop, cook and wash in a rented bungalow?

You can have a COMPLETE VACATION for the same cost!

## CAMP LAKE LAND

15 miles from New York on beautiful SYLVAN LAKE

TOPS IN FOOD AND PROGRAM — SPORTS AND COMFORT

Featuring SUPERVISED DAY CAMP

For information, write: MARY ANN, Box 100, Lakeville, N.Y.

or wire: 1 Union Square, New York City



# NAACP Area Meets Spur Rights Fight

THIS WEEK-END in Birmingham, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People kicked off its 1953 membership mobilization for civil rights. For three days NAACP leaders from seven Deep South states, representing roughly one-third of the group's 250,000 members, discussed the theme: "No compromise with segregation or discrimination."

Among the topics discussed were admission of Negro students to the University of Alabama, getting the right to register and vote for Negroes in rural areas where local officials now feel free to deny voting rights to Negroes, and the fight for jobs in the new southern industries. Leaders from Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama were present.

FOLLOWING the Deep South conference the Southwestern NAACP leaders will gather in Dallas, Texas, on March 6-8. This meeting will cover Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. And on March 14-15 the mid-South conference will be held in Richmond, Va., with repre-

sentation from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia. On March 21, a conference covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will convene in New York City.

The Middle West conference, scheduled at first for Feb. 7-8 in Chicago, has been postponed to March 28-29. Problems confronting Negroes in the important industrial states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin and West Virginia will be discussed in the Chicago meeting.

A STATEMENT adopted by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, held last week in New York City, and released by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, indicates the program which will form the "basis of the regional meetings. The statement noted the "glaring omission of major civil rights measures" in President Eisenhower's legislative program and declared these omissions "cannot be allowed to go unchallenged." The statement called for:

- "An effective Federal Law, enforceable through the courts, prohibiting discrimination in employment.
- "Immediate steps to eliminate segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas under



WALTER WHITE

Federal jurisdiction and control, including the District of Columbia and all employment under government contracts."

• "Prompt administrative and congressional action to protect the right to vote and the security of persons."

• "Expanding and strengthening of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice and elevating its status to that of a full division of the Department headed by an assistant attorney general."

• "Action on the Republican pledge to amend the Senate rules so as to prevent filibusters."

SPOKESMEN for the NAACP view the present Congress as being even less inclined to deal positively with civil rights than the one which preceded it. The Association's legislative program, they say, will necessarily have to work at the grass roots level in the states and Congressional Districts.

In the matter of FEPC, Association leaders point out that a part of the fight for a federal law is the joint action with trade union locals and internationals for inclusion of non-discriminatory clauses in union contracts.

## \$3 HOLDINGS

Almost 40 percent of \$11.8 billion foreign investments by American businessmen in 1950 were in Latin America.

## Be Sure to Register Now for

### Two Special 5-Session Courses

#### "Zionism & the Jewish People"

Instructors: A. B. Magil and Alice Citron

Wednesdays at 8:30 P.M.

Beginning Feb. 25

#### Stalin's "Economic Problems"

Instructor: David Goldway

Mondays at 8:30 P.M.

Beginning March 2

Fees: \$3.50 (plus 50c library fee)

#### JEFFERSON SCHOOL of SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 SIXTH AVE.

(Cor. 16th St.) — WA 9-1600

## A Dead GI's Letter on 'Operation Smack'

# Action Was 'A Crime Of the Worst Sort...'

### PORLTAND

A PORTLAND SOLDIER who was there has described widely-criticized "Operation Smack" as "a crime of the worst sort" and asked that his sentiments be forwarded to Sen. Wayne Morse.

The Army, which frowns on such declarations from the ranks, can't do a thing about it. The soldier is dead.

Pvt. Donald G. Slaney, 22, wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Slaney, on Jan. 27 decrying the cost in lives of the futile assault on Spud Hill during which, he said, "not a damned thing was accomplished."

On Feb. 2 Slaney was killed in combat.

This week The Oregon Journal printed excerpts from Slaney's last letter, which the soldier asked his parents to pass along to Senator Morse. They are doing this.

THE YOUNG PRIVATE fought with the 32nd Infantry Regiment in Operation Smack, which was staged before an invited group of correspondents and high ranking officers, all of whom were given an elaborate brochure detailing plans for the attack.

The futile assault was assailed by Congressmen and others as a "death show" and likened to the gladiatorial contests of Roman days.

"Here's what makes me mad—it was all practice," Slaney wrote from a bunker on cold T-Bone hill.

"We never intended to keep any part of that hill. All the brass wanted to accomplish was to train men in actual combat. . . . Look at the price it cost us, not only in money but in lives, and, actually, not a damned thing was accomplished.

"IF JUST A SMALL fraction of the money used on that attack were used to better conditions where we are on any part of the line, more would have been accomplished in boosting the men's morale," Slaney continued in his letter.

"For instance, give us more heat or something to burn to keep warm up here. More than once have our bunkers been cold and freezing because there is nothing to burn. If a man can't keep warm over here he isn't worth a tinker's dam."

"Of course the officers and telephone operators keep warm because they are supplied with oil or gas to burn. But we, the men behind the guns and the guys out on patrols to find the enemy and draw his fire to kill or get killed, get nothing."

SLANEY SAID soldiers in his outfit were eating cold food five days out of seven and many of them were getting only three hours sleep in 24 because their battalion commander "harassed us just to keep us doing something."

Slaney was born at St. Cloud, Minn., March 4, 1930, and was graduated from Central Catholic

high school and the University of Portland, where he received a degree in business administration. He was drafted into the army two years ago and went overseas last August.

## Classified Ads

### ROOMS TO RENT

LARGE airy room. Couple or single. Near beach and train. Reasonable. Call 5H 3-2204.

1-2 ROOMS furnished, unfurnished, \$30-\$40. Reduction possibly free. Exchange light services evenings, weekends. Woman, elderly couple O.K. Box 128, The Worker.

YOUNG lady. Modern, large sunny room, 165 E. 31st St., N.Y.C. Apt. 4-A. MU 5-2203. Sat. eve. Sun. all day.

### FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

FURNISHED room wanted: Tremont-Middle East Bronx preferred, but not necessary. Single man. Write Box 100, The Worker.

### WRITER, quiet, congenial. Wants room, light kitchen privileges. \$7-8 weekly. Write Box 308, The Worker.

### APARTMENT TO SUB-LEASE

2-ROOM furnished apartment to sub-lease for 1 year. Suitable working couple. \$85 monthly in West Bronx. Write Box 704, The Worker.

### FOR SALE

#### (Appliances)

4-TON AIR CONDITIONER — famous make — Reg. \$375.00. Spec. till Feb. 28 \$275. Standard Brads Distr., 145 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7212. 30-minute free parking.

#### (Bugs)

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, etc. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. \$2.00 and \$3.00 per yard. Broadway Carpet Service, 1908 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. (at 157th St.).

#### (Pamphlets)

WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more steaks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in Alexei Looks Ahead: The Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan, 25 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

### MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN — Classes for beginners now starting at 7p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$50 weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra 108 E. 14th St. nr. 4th Ave. N.Y.C.

#### (Upholsterers)

GYLL Hyacinth 8-1887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 5-7104.

EXPERIENCED furniture, piano movers. Don't be misled. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-5000.

### PAINTING

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAVARRE 8-5544, MU 7-1451.

## Shopper's Guide

### Insurance

### CARL JACK R. BRODSKY

All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, comprehensive, etc. 799 Broadway GR 5-2226

### Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE  
FRANK GIARAMITA  
18 E. 7th St.  
near 2nd Ave. GR 7-2457  
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

### Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN  
Air-Conditioned  
197 SECOND AVENUE  
bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-0264  
Quality Chinese Food

## COTTONS

FROM ITALY,  
SWITZERLAND, FRANCE  
and IRELAND

WHILE THEY LAST!

From 89c per yd.

to \$1.59

Some woolen coating from England, left from our Winter and Fall stock, at drastic reductions.

MILL END IMPORTS  
80 East 11th St.  
(Cor. B'way) — Room 308

## FEBRUARY LINEN SALE

our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

### BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items.

STANLEY THEATRE  
Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 42 Sts.)

## To All Press and Club Representatives

### BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

## STOP THE SPREAD OF WAR!

### SPEAK UP NOW—

# RALLY for PEACE

on WED., FEB. 25, 8 P.M.

Rev. EDWARD McGOWEN, Chairman

VITO MARCANTONIO

B. Z. GOLDBERG CHARLES COLLINS

and other prominent speakers

## MANHATTAN CENTER.

34th STREET near 8th AVENUE

Admission \$1 including tax

Tickets at all ALP Clubs and 17 Murray Street, WO 4-8153

Subsidized Free American Labor Party

## Steelworkers At New Castle Strike Timken

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—The Boscott plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Co. was shut down by a three-day rank and file strike over delays in adjustment of grievances. The workers are represented by the CIO Steelworkers Union.

Pressure from the international union officers, together with the assurance by the company that the matter would be promptly taken up, induced the workers to return to their jobs after some 500 union members discussed the situation at a meeting in the Benjamin Franklin Junior High School auditorium.

### BOOKINGS OPEN FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

We're 2 blocks off Times Square—within easy reach

Call or see us for

Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays, Movies, Dances, Banquets, Meetings or Wedding Receptions

Yugoslav American Home  
405 W. 41st St. — LO 4-3356

*Midvale 6-9344*  
RESORT  
— Interracial —  
Special Holiday Cultural Program

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WEEKEND  
Feb. 21 to 22

Midfield Manor Famous Food and Warm Atmosphere  
Call for Reservations  
Midfield (Conn.) 6-6548  
N.Y. Office: AL 4-6248  
OPEN ALL YEAR —

ALL NEW SOVIET MAGICOLOR PROGRAM  
ARTKIND'S  
"The Country Doctor"  
FALL LENGTH  
"MAY DAY PARADE"  
Gilda Radner  
Produced by  
STANLEY

### JEWISH CHORAL FESTIVAL

500 VOICES

Saturday, February 21 — 8:30 P.M.  
HUNTER COLLEGE ASSEMBLY HALL

69th Street and Park Avenue

#### Program

1. Song of the Forests — Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus — Kopf, conductor
2. Ballad for Americans and other songs in Yiddish and English — R. De Cormier, M. Horowitz, conductors
3. "Music Alliance" Chorus in Israel Report in song of Israel Music Festival Jewish Peoples Chorus of New York — Ranch, conductor

Tickets: 1 Union Sq. W. — \$1.20-\$2.40 — Tel. WA 4-8311

### N. Y. COUNTY AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

announces the opening of a

Community Center, 220 W. 80th St. (nr. B'way)

... where, every Saturday and Sunday evening, you can relax from stairclimbing, laundress distribution, your club rent, and a 10-point 'order of business'... beginning with

Saturday, Feb. 21

from 7 P.M. on

An Evening of Chorus... 12 Bands  
All levels of competition...  
A Tournament with Prizes... and  
refreshments... all in one night.

Donation: \$1.00  
General Attractions: "Wise Is the Poor"; "Latin American Cultural Master"; "Bosom"; Irish Cultural Program

### State Leaders Map United Fight on Landlord Greed

# CIO Urges Unity for Rent Controls

Lashing out against "the greed of the landlords," a special meeting of state CIO leaders Thursday served notice that the CIO is determined to defeat landlord-sponsored moves to weaken or wipe out rent controls.

A resolution passed by the New York State CIO Executive Board and other CIO leaders, called on the state council and all of its affiliates to "join with other groups sincerely concerned with the public welfare" in demanding extension of controls in their present form for at least two years.

The meeting, in the Hotel Governor Clinton, was an all-day session.

Owners of housing facilities "are more prosperous than they have ever been," the resolution declared.

The relaxation of existing controls will compel hundreds of thousands of families to satisfy the mercial rentals.

greed of the landlords at the expense of their living standards," the resolution declared. It would have "a devastating effect on the small businessmen" were commercial rentals decontrolled, according to the CIO.

The resolution pointed to the "critical shortage in residential space throughout the state." Landlords' return on investment, the CIO group found, was at the present high because "there are virtually no vacancies, and decoration, repairs and services are at a minimum."

The group stated its "unalterable opposition" to any relaxation of controls over dwellings or commands of families to satisfy the mercial rentals.

Earlier, the CIO leaders heard Harold Camo, New York State CIO executive secretary, report on the hearing held by chairman D. Mallory Stephens' State Temporary Rent Commission.

Camo was quoted by Bernard Raskin, in charge of state CIO public relations, as having criticized Stephens for his solicitude for landlords, and as having told how proponents for rent control were pushed to the end of the hearings.

Commenting later to reporters, State CIO President Louis Hollander said, "The state assembly was acting as the political arm of big business."

Stressing that he spoke for the statewide CIO unions, Hollander declared that proposals for decontrol upstate were inspired "by the old story of divide and conquer."

Asked if upstate CIO delegates had succeeded in committing any upstate legislators to vote for extension, Hollander said, "The Republicans refuse to commit themselves. The Democrats are committed, in favor. The Republicans are waiting for their orders—which they don't get."

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-L.N.Y.) were delayed by a House Judiciary hearing and could not attend.

Hollander read a message from

Powell backing the CIO position on rent. A message from Javits reiterated his stand for extension of rent control.

A telegram from Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, also invited to the special meeting, declared the CIO "can and should take the lead in demanding a strong state rent control law."

Lehman's message pointed out Eisenhower's request for continuation of federal rent controls applied only to "so-called defense areas."

"Most of our large cities are not now and never will be regarded as defense areas," Lehman's message stressed.

### Guianans Protest Plan for War Base

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana Feb. 19 (ALN)—The British Guiana Peace Committee has protested a visit by a U. S.-British military mission to investigate the possibility of a radar guiding station here.

"The existence of the so-called Florida Guided Missile Range under U. S.-British war agreement and the establishment of war bases on West Indian soil constitute a danger to the lives and security of our people and would involve us in a war against our will," the committee said.

in American Culture." Discussion, social hour, dancing. Cont. \$1.00. Refreshments. AAF Center, 95 W. 86th St., N.Y.C.

COME TO THE Negro History Week Concert at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74th St., Sunday, Feb. 23 at 8 p.m. Hear Mimo Soprano, recently soloist with Boston Symphony Orchestra and Marian Anderson, award recipient in Spirituals, Songs, Arias.

THE OUTSTANDING EVENT of the winter season at Camp Midvale: Negro History Weekend on Feb. 21-22. Negro Page in "The Macabre" and other recitations. A full cultural program plus Winter Sports and Dancing. Reasonable rates. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J.

"NEOZO HISTORY in Prose and Poetry"; a distinguished evening of readings and interpretations. . . . Featuring Bill Robinson, dramatic actor and . . . Lorraine Hansberry, feature writer for "Freedom" . . . Refreshments . . . Social evening at ALP Community Center, Sun., Feb. 22 at 8:30 p.m. Donation \$1.00. 210 W. 80th St.

Bronx HOWARD FAST, famous writer and lecturer, will speak on: "The Trends of Fascism in American Literature" Sunday, Feb. 22, 8:30 p.m. at Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Zhitlovsky YKLF Club and Co-op Library.

FROM THE DEEP SOUTH, "A Letter to a Georgia Mother." Feature-length film about Negro migration workers who worked their way from Florida's orange groves to the potato fields of New York and New Jersey. Written and acted by themselves. Plus a talk by Sam Henry, president of the Brotherhood of Sharecroppers of Louisiana, at Bath Beach Community Center, 2075 20th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Sun. eve. Time: 8 p.m.

MOISES KATZ, writer and lecturer will speak on "The Jewish People and World Problems" Sunday, Feb. 22, 4:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 2500 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Coming CELEBRATE BROTHERHOOD WEEK with Polly and Jimmy Rogers, Dorothy Richards and the Freedom Chorus, 8105 Church Ave. Sat. Feb. 23 at 8:30 p.m. at East Flatbush ALP.

Gala Event  
Of the Season

# Daily Worker Ball

Sunday, Feb. 22, 9 p.m.

WEBSTER HALL, 118 E. 11 ST.

Featuring  
Otis McCrae and His All Stars,  
Les Pines—Betty Sanders—Calypso Dancers  
and others

Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$2.00 at door

Tables \$10.00 Boxes \$12.00

RESERVATIONS CALL AL 4-7314

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT  
Carver Bookshop, 1202 Madison Rd., Bronx, New York; Book World, 112 Madison Ave., Brooklyn, New York; Webster, 112 West 44th St., New York; Jefferson Bookshop, 112 Sixth Ave., New York; Workers Bookshop, 112 E. 11th St., N.Y.C.

